The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

THE DEBATE—GEN. BUTLER'S POSITION—REPLIES OF MR. TREMAIN AND MR. WOODFORD—THE CONTESTED ELECTION CASES—THE CANNON RESOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Geneva award was discussed for four hours to-day. Gen. Butler permitted to be considered as pending the amendments of Messrs. Tremain, Ward, and Fry, and the substitute of Judge Poland. The previous question is considered as ordered at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and the vote will be taken in one hour thereafter. Gen. Butler made an extended speech in support of the majority report, which was a substitute for the Senate bill. He was quite severe in his attacks upon mutual insurance companies. He insisted that these companies were in fact stock companies, and had made large profits. He said that one mutual company in New-York had divided sixty per cent. profit of money earned during the war. He insisted that the feature of the House bill, which provides for a Circuit Court, to be chosen in the discretion of the President, was preferable to the Commission proposed by the Senate bill for the chief reason that the House bill would successfully defeat the large army of claim agents. He made the specific statement that there are already outstanding contracts with claimants which assign to these agents five millions of the entire award, or nearly thirty-five per cent; and he said that some of these agents were members of Congress, and some were not. He thought that there could be no real objection to the choice of the Court, since the leading questions to be decided were questions of fact. He did not think that the claim agents would be defeated in any way so well as by the selection of a court and the adoption of the very strict provisions recommended by the majority. Gen. Butler earnestly supported his views of the award that the money was the property of the United States. Mr. Tremain then followed in an elaborate speech, and succeeded in commanding the attention of the House, notwithstanding the oppressive heat, much better than did Gen. Butler. Judge Poland explained his substitute at length. Gen. Woodford, of New-York, made a brief and telling reply to the position of Gen. Butler, that the money gained from the award was the property of the United States. Gen. Woodford claimed that the money was received in trust, and created something of a sensation by holding up to the House a photographic copy of the Geneva award bond, held by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the act of Congress, which states on its face that the amount of $15,500,000 is held in trust by the United States for the payment of losses sustained by American citizens. The elaborate speech of Mr. Tremain and the pointed remarks of Gen. Woodford sufficiently answered the position of Gen. Butler, which scarcely needed answer, however, since there is no room for the belief that the House would sustain any such proposition as that which he advanced.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AND THE FINANCE BILL.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Finance bill will be brought before the Senate shortly, possibly to-morrow afternoon, and action will be pressed upon it. The report, though not finally and formally agreed upon till this afternoon, is substantially what was indicated several days ago. It is the last bill presented to the House, with some slight modifications, the per cent. of greenback retirement being fixed at thirty-seven and half, instead of forty. The report was signed by all the members of the Conference Committee except Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, who is understood to be a staunch supporter of the financial doctrine advocated somewhat prominently during the last political canvass, that the way to resume is to resume. It has been generally supposed and understood in both Houses that any report which Mr. Sherman would sign would obtain the support of a large number of those known as hard-money men. The only doubt of the President giving his signature to the bill, if agreed upon by Congress, is the rate of the greenback retirement. It was understood, however, that the bill, with forty per cent. instead of that now reported, would have received his signature, and it is generally believed that if this bill is presented to him he will not veto it. Mr. Sherman and many others like himself believe that it is of much less importance that the rate of reduction of greenbacks should be at one rate per cent. or another than it is that the doctrine of a gold redemption or a redemption in bonds of gold value should be firmly fixed in the statutes. To secure a definite agreement to this policy, which they think puts the finances of the Government on the way to a coin basis, they are willing to sacrifice many minor details which will, at most, only form a temporary tendency in the other direction. The bill as it now goes before the Senate must be voted upon without amendment, and must be adopted or rejected as it is reported from the committee.

BILLS IN THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

The various committees of the Senate are clearing up their dockets very rapidly, and both yesterday and to-day there was a very large number of bills reported and placed on the calendar. As all the balance of the session will be required to dispose of the Appropriation bills, and a few other important subjects, there is no prospect of many of these bills receiving any attention before next session.

THE MOIETY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate discussed the Moiety bill till 8 o'clock this evening, when it was nearly finished, but the yeas and nays were demanded on an amendment offered by Mr. Conkling, and the fact was disclosed that there was no quorum present, and the Senate could do no more but to adjourn. The first amendment which caused much debate to-day was that of the Finance Committee to the section fixing a penalty of $5,000 for any attempt to defraud the revenue by means of fraudulent invoices. This amendment provided that the forfeiture should only apply to the particular article of merchandise to which such fraud related. A motion by Mr. Chandler to strike out that amendment was rejected by a vote of 33 to 19. The next amendment was to the fourteenth section, which proposed to allow the Court of its own motion, or when requested so to do by either party, to submit to the jury as a distinct and separate proposition whether or not the alleged acts were done with an actual intention to defraud the United States. After some discussion, in which there was a decided opposition to the whole provision, Mr. Sherman made the motion of strike it all out, which was agreed to. The two sections making it unlawful for any Government officer to compromise or abate any claim arising under the Customs revenue laws, for any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred by a violation thereof were also stricken out, as well as the latter portion of the bill, fixing salaries of Customs officers throughout the country, with the exception of that part which relates to New-York, Boston, and San Francisco, which was retained. It fixed the salaries of officers at these ports as follows: Collector at New-York, $12,000; Naval Officer, Surveyor, and Appraiser, $8,000 each; Assistant Collector, $5,000; Deputy Collectors, $4,000 each; Chief Clerk of each division under a Deputy Collector, $2,500 each; entry and liquidating clerks, $2,500 each; Collectors at Boston and San Francisco, $8,000 each; Naval Officers and Surveyors at those ports, $5,000 each. The provision which was retained also fixes the salaries of Assistant Appraisers at New-York at $4,000 each; Examiners, $3,000 each; Chief Clerks, clerks, verifiers, and samplers in the Appraiser's office, $2,500 each; messengers, $900; openers and packers, $3 per diem. The Finance Committee reported two additional sections, providing that subordinate officers and employes should be appointed on the approval and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the nomination of the officer to whose office they properly belonged; and further, that all fees, storage, or other moneys heretofore applicable to the compensation or emoluments of Custom officers should be paid into the Treasury, but the Senate struck out both of these sections. The Senate seems to be in earnest in its purpose to conclude action on the bill, and there may be a final vote after some further debate and action on amendments to-morrow.

THE CANNON EXPULSION RESOLUTION—AN EXPLANATION.

It appears that there is misapprehension about the position of the expulsion resolution for Delegate Cannon, in the Committee on Elections, arising from incorrect published statements. The committee has not voted upon the resolution of expulsion. It voted to postpone the consideration of the resolution till next session. Some of the members who voted to postpone, did so, according to their own statements, upon the ground that they desired more time to examine this case, which they regard as one of very great moment, to be decided after mature deliberation and discussion. This is the position upon which Mr. Pike, of New-Hampshire, voted to postpone. Mr. Pike voted for the resolution presented to the House by Mr. Hazelton, which referred this whole subject to the Committee on Elections for consideration, with directions to report the result to the House, and to recommend such action on the part of the House as shall seem proper.

THE PINCHBACK AND SHERIDAN CASE.

The House did not make final disposition of the Pinchback case, although it was decided, by a vote of 71 yeas to 145 nays, that Sheridan was not entitled to his seat. Pinchback, by a vote of 121 yeas to 94 nays, has been given additional time to take testimony.

ARKANSAS JUDICIAL AFFAIRS.

The new Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice had the floor for two hours, and passed several bills and resolutions. Among them was a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Clerk of the District Court of Arkansas for money due the United States, and a bill to abolish the United States Court for that district.

THE TRANSFER OF THE SPECIAL AGENCY BUREAU.

The order of Secretary Bristow transferring the Special Agents Bureau to the control of the Commissioner of Customs has been quite freely discussed among members of Congress privately, and generally in a favorable spirit. The doubt is raised by some members, however, as to the legality of the Commissioner of Customs taking charge of this bureau, as they think the law organizing his office does not vest him with any executive functions whatever. In reply to this, it is stated that Mr. Bristow had an excellent precedent for his order, which is no less than a similar transfer to the Commissioner of Customs of the Special Agent's Bureau by Secretary Chase. The special agents were afterward transferred from this bureau to the Secretary's office by Secretary McCulloch, and Secretary Bristow has done no more than to follow the precedent set by Mr. Chase. Mr. Chase assigned as the reason for this transfer the cause which is alluded to by Mr. Bristow's order, the multiplicity of details in the Secretary's office to which his personal attention could not be sufficiently given.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: W. C. Whitson, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Idaho; Roger S. Greene, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory; Chas. H. Webb, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin; Franklin W. Oakley, to be United States Marshal for the Western District of Wisconsin; Luman Norton Judd, to be Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Dakota; Capt. Orlando H. Moore, to be Major of the Sixth Infantry; First Lieut. Stephen Baker, to be Captain of the Sixth Infantry; Second Lieut. Nelson Bronson, to be First Lieutenant; Lieut. Col. August V. Kautz, to be Colonel of the Eighth Infantry; Major James P. Roy, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Lieut. Col. of the Fifteenth Infantry.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Information has been received at the army headquarters of a movement on the part of the Comanche and Cheyenne Indians to make war against the whites in general and the people of Texas particularly. They evince a determination to move against the Fort Sill Reservation and agency, and after committing depredations there to move forward on a raid into Texas. The information comes from Mr. George W. Fox, interpreter for the Kiowas, and is forwarded here by the commanding officer at Fort Sill. Mr. Fox says there will not be a Kiowa on the war-path this Summer.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The Treasury balances to-day are: Currency, $12,179,608; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $58,075,000; coin, $82,431,589, including $32,555,500 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has signed the act to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Sanders, and providing for the survey of said reservation as reduced; also the acts to facilitate the exportation of distilled spirits, and amendatory of the acts in relation thereto; the act to change the name of the steamer Oakes Ames to Champion; the act to grant an American register to the steamship Suffolk, and to change the name of said steamship to that of Professor Morse, and an act in reference to the operations of the Shipping Commissioners' act, approved June 7, 1872.

THE ARMY.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs have decided to postpone till next session the House bill for the reorganization and reduction of the army.

CONVENTION OF COTTON EXCHANGES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 9.—Delegates to the Convention of Cotton Exchanges, which meets here to-morrow, have arrived from New-York, Norfolk, Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, and New-Orleans. Delegations from other cities will arrive to-night and in the morning. Committees were appointed at a meeting this evening to prepare business for the Convention.

ANTI-SLAVERY REUNION.

MEETING OF ORIGINAL AGITATORS IN CHICAGO.

GOV. BEVERIDGE'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME—THE UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—LETTERS FROM MR. GARRISON, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, AND OTHERS—OBJECT OF THE REUNION.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The National Anti-slavery reunion, which convened in this city to-day, promises to be a great success. A number of visitors are present from all parts of the country, and the proceedings so far have been characterized by much good feeling, of course the great majority of those present are in the sere and yellow leaf, but time has touched them but lightly. In many respects these men and women—venerable with age, stooping beneath burdens borne in the past, proud that they were once incorruptible and invincible in times which "tried men's souls"—are met in friendly conference to talk over the past, to revive pleasant remembrances, and to utter eulogies of those gone down to the grave in glory.

This first meeting of the abolitionists convened at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Second Baptist Church, west side. The rain was pouring down in torrents, but the church was soon crowded, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. In the absence of Hon. Henry Wilson, who was elected President of the convention, Gen. A. L. Chitlain, of this city, First Vice President, presided during the afternoon. Several speeches were made, and letters from prominent persons were read.

His Excellency Gov. Beveridge, of this State, delivered an address of welcome, which is well spoken of. He referred to the under-ground railway as one not chartered by law but by moral convictions, engineered not by science but by charity, constructed not with money, but out of love, and freighted not with commerce, but with down-trodden humanity. One terminus was in the land of slavery, from whence the train ran, in darkness and storm, by devious and diverse routes, through valley and forest, along swamp and stream, by rock and cave, past canebrake and thicket, in lane and byway, across mountain and plain, over prairie, hill, and lake, into that land yonder, beyond the confines of the great Republic—the shortest, quickest, and safest route from slavery to freedom. The train ran on amid the denunciations of the North and the malignant curses of the South, through divided churches and disrupted political organizations. The greater the difficulties encountered, the greater the dangers threatened, the louder and fiercer the whistle sounded, and faster and faster the train sped on. People stood aghast at the terrible shriek, and the very nation trembled beneath the thunders of the wheels. Many of those who suffered all, endured all, and then through faith and love triumphed at last, are gone; but from their high abodes they look down upon a country all free, upon a people all equal before the law, upon one flag—the flag our fathers unfurled in triumph waving over every hill-top, and streaming out upon every sea. They look down upon us this day and smile their heavenly benedictions upon the living assembled here to revive the memories of the past, to narrate their deeds, and to commemorate the virtues of the old Abolitionists. Others are standing on the beach looking with wistful eyes across the river to the hills of eternal green beyond. In the name of the State, and in behalf of the proud City of Chicago, he welcomed them.

Letters regretting their inability to be present were then read from Hon. Charles Francis Adams, William Lloyd Garrison, Francis Gillette, the first Liberty Party United States Senator from Connecticut, and J. W. Alden, Esq., of the *Emancipator*. Mr. Garrison, in his letter, says: "In looking back many reflections are naturally suggested. Among these are, first, that we did not exaggerate the wickedness nor misapprehend the workings of the slave system; second, that we did not err in demanding immediate and unconditional emancipation as the right of the slave and the duty of the master; third, that we did not overstate the guilt of the nation, nor call too loudly for repentance; further, that none of the predictions of our opponents as to the horrors that would follow the act of turning the slaves loose have proved true."

After these these were read, Mr. Z. Eastman, on behalf of the Business Committee, stated the object of the reunion. It had been already termed a mutual admiration society. Well, what of it, he asked. They have never been overpraised by the world, and now at their time of age they stood in no danger of being spoiled by flattery. They had been asked if they intended to form a new party. That could only be answered in the future. He reminded his hearers that this was the first reunion of abolitionists that has ever yet taken place. They would try to prove by what is done here that there is use for this reunion. The projection of the reunion was not the work of any one mind, but was concerted by friends in every section of the country; and as we shall proceed, step by step, and as one after another of the venerable men on the platform and on these seats—men who began this work in the freshness and vigor of youth—whose gray heads, faltering feet and trembling hands mark the progress of time since the work began and the labor which their brains have done, shall tell their own experience, or repeat the argument, or make the appeal that once went like a spear to the conscience of the people, it will be seen that we are here making "a record for history," and the world must accept it as such. It will be seen there are chapters to be added more important than have yet appeared in writing or print, and that the subject matter which this reunion will intensify will occupy the attention of philosophers and historians in future ages.

Rev. Mr. Goodell then read a part of an address, which embodied a comprehensive view of slavery and anti-slavery, as exhibited in the discussions of the past. Mr. Goodell is eighty-two years of age, and is probably the oldest living laborer in the anti-slavery cause.

In the evening letters of regret from Thomas W. Higginson, Wendell Phillips, and Elizur Wright were read, after which Dr. J. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, delivered a long oration on the history and triumph of the Anti-Slavery Party. During the evening Mr. Welley, of Michigan, also delivered an interesting eulogy on the memory of Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The report of Senator Hamlin, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, for the settlement of international difficulties by arbitration, closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the United States, having at heart the cause of peace everywhere, and hoping to help its permanent establishment between nations, hereby recommend the adoption of arbitration as a great and practical method for the determination of international difficulties, to be maintained sincerely and in good faith, so that war may cease to be regarded as a proper form of trial between nations.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE STATE OFFICERS.

CONCORD, N. H., June 9.—Democratic and Republican caucuses of the members of the Legislature were held this evening to nominate candidates for State offices, to be elected to-morrow. The Democrats made the following nominations: For Secretary of State, Wm. Butterfield, of Concord; Treasurer, Josiah G. Dearborn, of Weare; State Printer, Charles S. Parsons, of Concord. The Republican nominations were as follows: Secretary of State, B. F. Prescott, of Concord; State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; State Printer, Edward A. Jenks, of Concord; Commissary General, W. F. Montgomery, of Portsmouth.

VERMONT GRAND COMMANDERY.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 9.—At the thirty-second annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, held in this city to-day, the following grand officers were elected: Sir Joseph L. Perkins, of St. Johnsbury, Grand C.; Sir Lauren L. Pearsons, of Rutland, Deputy Grand C.; Sir Albert B. Jewett, of Swanton, Grand Generalissimo; Sir John Bacon, of St. Johnsbury, Centre Grand Captain General; Sir J. Monroe Poland, of Montpelier, Grand Recorder; Sir and Rev. G. V. C. Eastman, of Northfield, Grand Prelate; Sir Osmond Cole, of Winooski, Grand Junior Warden; Sir James S. Farnsworth, of Mendon, Grand Junior Warden; and Sir Sam. S. Brown, of Burlington, Grand Treasurer.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND—BISHOP CLARK ON RITUALISM.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—The eighty-fourth annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese met here to-day. Bishop Clark, in the annual address, referred at some length to secession from the Church, and to ritualism. Concerning the latter, he says it cannot be denied that in certain regions doctrines are taught, and practices introduced, which are not only new and strange, but also foreign to the genius and spirit of our branch of the Church, and sometimes these performances and attitudes border upon the ludicrous to such a degree as to disturb the gravity of many worshipers. Certain forms and usages may be tolerated when they are associated with an ancient ritual, and are inherited from a remote past, which become simply puerile when they are engrafted upon the simple order of Protestant worship. It is within the province of the Bishops and the General Convention to clear the Church of reproach by giving, in unmistakable language, their testimony in regard to these matters. The true and effectual remedy after all is to be found in the excitement and establishment of a sound, healthy, manly, intelligent Christian sentiment throughout the length and breadth of our communion—a sentiment which will repudiate, with scorn, the re-introduction of medieval dogmas and purile rites that have been long discarded by the best intelligence and the most genuine piety of the most advanced Christian nations—a sentiment which will turn the mind away from the trifles and fopperies of dress and gesture and bowings, and fasten it upon the solemn, eternal realities which pertain to religion, and direct the energies of men toward the accomplishment of those great practical ends for the furtherance of which Christ established his kingdom on earth.

THE CENTRAL NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 9.—The sixth annual Convention of the Diocese of Central New-York assembled in St. Peter's Episcopal Church this evening, Right Rev. T. D. Huntington, Bishop of the diocese, presiding. The attendance of delegates, both clerical and lay, is unusually large.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ORDINATION OF MINISTERS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 9.—At Christ's Reformed Episcopal Church, this evening, Bishop Cheney, assisted by Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria, and Rev. Charles H. Tucker, of this city, administered the rite of ordination to Dr. B. B. Usher, of Aurora, Ill., and H. H. Brooks, of California. These are the first ministers of the Reformed Episcopal Church ordained in the West.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

PROTRACTED DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF CONTINUING THE CONFERENCE FOR UNION WITH PRESBYTERIANS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9.—The session of the Reformed Synod to-day was occupied entirely by the discussion of a resolution offered by Dr. Ganz, for the continuance for one year of the Conference Committee appointed to confer with a like committee from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church upon the subject of church union. Dr. Ganz supported the resolution in a two hours' speech, and was followed by Wm. G. Bacon, also in favor.

In the afternoon the following spoke against it: Wm. R. Gordon, Wm. Rieley, Philip Peltz, John B. Allger, and Wm. R. Duryee.

In the evening the question was brought up again, those speaking in favor being A. M. Mann, A. P. Peake, and John B. Drury. Gen. R. H. Pruyn opposed the resolution in a long address, when the Synod adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

MEETING OF THE RHODE ISLAND CONFERENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—The Rhode Island Congregational Conference commenced their annual session here to-day. Rev. J. J. Woolley, of Pawtucket, was elected Moderator. Ex-Gov. W. W. Hoppin was chosen President of the Home Missionary Society.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen decidedly in the lake region, and slightly in the Middle States and New-England. It continues low in the St. Lawrence Valley and west of the Lower Missouri Valley. Decidedly warm and generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States and in the southern portion of the Middle States. The temperature has fallen on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts, and in the upper lake region and the North-west. Local rains are reported from New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, the lake region, and the Eastern Gulf coast. The Missouri River has fallen at Omaha and risen at stations below Lexington. The Mississippi River has fallen at Vicksburg. The Red River has fallen at Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region, light rains and partly cloudy weather will prevail, with north and west winds, a slight fall of temperatvre and rising barometer.

For the southern portion of the Middle States, partly cloudy weather, north or west winds, lower temperature, and stationary or rising barometer.

For the upper lake region and the North-west, partly cloudy weather and local rains, easterly or southerly winds, lower temperature, and stationary or falling barometer.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	55°	75°	3:30 P. M.	80°	86°
6 A. M.	57°	74°	6 P. M.	74°	80°
9 A. M.	71°	80°	9 P. M.	69°	77°
12 M.	77°	83°	12 P. M.	64°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.......78½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......68⅜°

THE COLLEGE REVOLT.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 9.—Nearly all the suspended students have renewed their obligations of obedience to the college laws, and have resumed their studies. This afternoon, at the usual hour for drill, they answered to the call of the bugle, and the military exercises were conducted with full ranks.

A SHIPWRECKED CREW PICKED UP.

QUEBEC, June 9.—Capt. June, of the Danish ship Percy, at this port, has on board the Master, his wife, and crew of the Norwegian bark Wilhelm, of Tousburg, who were picked off the wreck of that vessel on the 13th of May. The Wilhelm was bound for Halifax.

DISASTERS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, June 9.—The ship Herbert C. Hall, from Bremen, coal laden, is ashore on Green Island. A large vessel is ashore on Red Island.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

A STORMY SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—GAMBETTA AND THE BONAPARTISTS IN COLLISION.

PARIS, June 9.—In the Assembly to-day M. Girerd, Deputy from the Department of the Nievre, and member of the Left, read a document which he stated had been circulated during the recent election in that department.

The paper urges Bonapartist officials to confer all the appointment in their gift upon retired officers who are in favor of the election of M. Burgomg, the Bonapartist candidate, and adds that the Minister of Finance, M. Magne, has furnished lists of such officers to the Government. M. Girerd demanded an honest inquiry into the affair.

M. Rouher disclaimed any knowledge of the document, and insinuated that it was fictitious. He declared himself in favor of an inquiry, and would discuss the subject when the results of the investigation should be presented to the Assembly.

M. Gambetta accused Ministers Magne and Cissey of complicity in this discreditable business.

The Bonapartist members of the Assembly indorsed M. Rouher's offer to discuss the matter when investigated.

M. Rouher then reminded the Chamber of the charges in relation to improper and fraudulent contracts and appointments reported by the Committee on the Acts of the September Government against M. Gambetta.

A violent scene followed. M. Gambetta replied that he had always answered the questions of the committee, but did not admit the right of "wretches" (with which term he branded the Bonapartists) to question him.

The tumult and shouting which this reply provoked rendered M. Rouher's rejoinder inaudible.

M. Buffet threatened a vote of censure on M. Gambetta for the words he had spoken.

After the sitting, M. Gambetta and his friends were followed as they were leaving the Chamber and insulted by the Bonapartists.

The occurrence is considered as of a serious character, and causes great excitement in Paris.

The Left claim that 330 members are pledged to vote for the dissolution of the Assembly, and they only require thirty more votes to carry the motion, which they intend to introduce at the earliest day possible.

SPAIN.

AN APPROACHING DECISIVE ENCOUNTER IN NAVARRE—BOTH ARMIES IN FULL STRENGTH.

LONDON, June 9.—A correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter to that journal from Vittoria, Province of Alava, Spain, says Marshal Concha is moving against the Carlists in Navarre with every available man.

Gen. Dorregaray, the commander of the Carlists, is already in good position. An important action is expected to take place soon.

MADRID, June 9.—The latest advices from the scene of war in the north state that the Carlist forces are concentrating in intrenched positions about Puenta la Reina, a town in the Province of Navarre, thirteen miles south-west of Pampelona.

The main body of the Republican Army is still at Logrono.

The weather is storming, which delays a battle.

A Carlist diversion toward Aragon was frustrated by the Republicans.

PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC BY OTHER POWERS.

LONDON, June 9.—The *Times* of this morning, in an editorial article commenting on the communication recently sent to the various powers by the Spanish Government, says:

"It is a hint that the time approaches when the Spanish Government must be received within the pale of nations on terms of equality. If it be proved that the Carlist Generals are incapable of keeping the enemy at bay in Biscay and Navarre, the insurrection is likely to collapse. The limits of Carlist strength on Carlist grounds are now pretty well defined, and when the national army resumes operations it is not likely to encounter effectual resistance. These more cheerful prospects justify the Spanish Government in making an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and should Serrano maintain himself and constitute a stable *de facto* Government, we know of no reason why it should not be recognized as well as MacMahon's."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TAKES HIS SEAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 9.—The Duke of Connaught, (Prince Arthur,) appeared in the House of Lords last night for the first time, and participated in the deliberations of that body.

HOT WEATHER IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 9.—The weather here to-day is very hot.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMS.

VISIT TO THE VATICAN AND PRESENTATION TO THE POPE.

ROME, June 9.—The Pilgrims from the United States, accompanied by 100 American Catholic residents of Rome, proceeded to the Vatican to-day, and were received by the Pope. Bishop Devenger, introducing them, expatiated on the unalterable devotion of the Catholics of the United States to the Holy Father. Honestly loving liberty they heartily condemned the tyranical persecutions of the Church by braggarts, false to liberty, and estranged from God.

Dr. Theard spoke briefly in the same spirit.

The Pope replied that, amid the darkness which encompassed the world, this manifestation was a ray of light. The enemies of the holy Church were numerous. It was a great consolation to look upon the new world, where the true faith had so marvelously developed as to require the frequent creation of new dioceses. Still false religions prevailed on a large part of that continent; and we must constantly pray for the restoration of all to the true faith.

The pilgrims then advanced one by one and kissed the Pope's hand, and presented the gifts they had brought from America.

After a most interesting interview, the pilgrims withdrew, deeply impressed. They propose, on a future occasion, to present an album containing the signature of each member of the pilgrimage.

On Thursday next the entire party will receive communion from the hands of the Pope.

INDIA.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM THE REGION OF THE FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, June 8.—Advices from the famine-stricken district are more favorable. Cases of actual starvation are now rare. The number of persons employed at the various relief works are decreasing in consequence of the rains which prevail everywhere.

MOROCCO.

CASUALTIES IN THE ATTACK ON THE CITY OF FEZ.

LONDON, June 9.—A later dispatch from Morocco says that fifty of the Sultan's troops were killed and wounded in the attack on the City of Fez.

CUBA.

EXCHANGE OFFICES CLOSED—GREAT INCONVENIENCE IN CONSEQUENCE.

HAVANA, June 9.—The exchange offices are closed to-day. The proprietors of some of them have given up business and returned their licenses.

The closing of these offices causes much inconvenience to the public, as there are now no places at which to buy specie in small sums to pay postage and telegraph tolls.

GEN. CONCHA'S FINANCIAL POLICY—THE REVENUE FROM THE LOTTERIES.

HAVANA, June 9.—The *Diario* to-day states that the Government has firmly resolved not to issue any more bank bills on the account of the Treasury, but it cannot disregard the peremptory financial demands made upon it for the coming campaign against the insurgents, and to meet the same has decided to issue bonds to the amount of $5,000,000 at eight per cent. interest per annum, to be funded in six months, and secured on the income from the Havana Lottery.

The gold brokers have been ordered to report all transactions, with the price and amount of gold bought or sold. Failure to comply with the order is to be punished with heavy fines and imprisonment.

The princial banking-houses buying and selling gold are required to place on their doors a daily bulletin of the current rates.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The engine-house of Benjamin's refinery at Lachine Junction, Canada, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is considerable.

A fire on Monday night destroyed the building occupied by Doherty & McClelland, carriage manufacturers, and Roff & Mahoney, as an agricultural warehouse, in Crawfordsville, Ind. Total loss about $30,000. The firms above mentioned lose $25,000; insured for $10,000. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

A fire in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, entirely destroyed Lovejoy's planing mill and lumber yard, and three brick and two frame dwellings. Mr. Lovejoy's loss is estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, on which there was no insurance. The dwellings were valued at about $8,000, mostly covered by insurance in local companies. The fire originated in a pile of shavings near the boilers in the planing mill.

LOCAL FIRES.

Shortly before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick buildings, Nos. 108, 110, and 112 Warren street, and extending to Nos. 272, 274, and 276 Washington street. The buildings are chiefly occupied by Hopping Bros., dealers in wooden and willow ware, cordage, matches, &c. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion, and owing to the very inflammable nature of the goods with which the buildings were filled, the flames spread with amazing rapidity, and had gained possession of the upper floors of the entire range. The firemen and Police were promptly at the scene, and succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining buildings, which were at one time in imminent danger of destruction. A second alarm brought reinforcements of firemen, and after several hours of a severe struggle the flames were subdued and finally extinguished. The loss of Hopping Brothers on stock, &c., is estimated at $20,000, and they are insured for $38,000 as follows: Empire, $3,000; Globe, $3,000; American, $2,000; and $2,500 in each of the following companies: Irving, Mercantile, Brewers' and Maltsters', Importers' and Traders', Germania, Guardian, Continental, Safeguard, Commercial, Standard, Arctic, and New-York and Yonkers. The first floor of No. 112 Warren street is occupied by John H. McCabe, dealer in butter and eggs; loss, $500; insured for $2,000 in the Springfield (Mass.) Company. The fire extended to No. 278 Washington street, occupied by F. Blohm & Co., commission merchants; loss, $4,000; insured for $5,000 each in the Gebbard and Mercantile Companies. The buildings are all owned by John Boyd, who sustained a loss of $6,000; insured for $18,000.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the brick building No. 100 Elm street, occupied by Marks & Kasper, cap manufacturers, damage $500, insured. The third floor is occupied by H. Thayer, necktie manufacturer; damage by water $50; insured. The second floor is occupied by George Williams, as a carpenter shop; damage by water $50. The first floor is occupied by Holland & Co.; damage by water $50; no insurance. The building is owned by J. B. Clapp; damage $500; insured.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Lieuts. Louis Kingsley, E. Woodman, and J. Y. Bleeker have been ordered to the Colorado.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $174,834.

Thomas Booth was instantly killed at Peekskill, N. Y., yesterday, by the bursting of an emery wheel. The broken wheel struck him in the breast.

John Conroy, of Kensington, Philadelphia, while attempting to climb upon a freight car at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday, was thrown upon the track and was run over and mortally wounded.

THE INDICTMENT OF GOV. MOSES QUASHED.

CHARLESTON, June 9.—Judge Graham has filed his decision upon the question whether Gov. Moses is subject to indictment and trial by ordinary criminal process previous to impeachment by the Legislature. He holds that the action of Gov. Moses, as charged in the indictment, was in truth official action. If it was misconduct or a criminality, it was still official misconduct, or a crime committed by him as Governor. It is therefore ordered that the indictment for larceny as to Franklin J. Moses, Jr., be quashed, and the case as to him be struck from the docket.

LYNCHING IN LOUISIANA—GRANT PARISH.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—A. B. and Tom Norris, who murdered and robbed a flat-boatman on Bayou Macon, about a month ago, were taken from Winnesboro Jail, Saturday night, by thirty disguised men, and hanged.

No verdict has yet been given in the Grant Parish cases. It is generally believed the jury will fail to agree.

THE COLORED PEOPLE AT MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—The colored people held a large mass-meeting last night, at which speeches were made by leading colored men denying emphatically that there was any intention on the part of the colored men to get up a riot, and accusing a couple of newspapers of attempting to create strife between the two races for political effect. Resolutions were adopted to the same effect.

ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—An excursion train on the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad, at Lebanon Hollow, last night, met with an accident by the running off the track of a passenger coach. About thirty persons were more or less injured, but none severely. It was a miraculous escape from a terrible accident.

THE DISTRICT INQUIRY.

THE BILL REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE TO THE HOUSE.

COMMENTS OF THE STAR NEWSPAPER—NO REPORT YET AGREED UPON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The *Evening Star* publishes the text of the bill reported by the District Investigation Committee to-day, and editorially comments upon it as follows:

"The bill shows marks of haste in preparation, and will need considerable revision by Congress. But the features in the main will, we think, be acceptable to the people of the District. The rate of taxation for Washington—$3 per $100—seems unreasonably high, especially if Government is to assume its fair proportion of expenses, and further, in view of the fact that it is proposed to fund the District indebtedness in fifty years bonds, at a low rate of interest. As there is, however, no provision enforcing payment of taxes, or encouraging prompt payment by the premium usually given in the way of percentage deducted, it would seem to be left optional with the tax-payers to pay or not. The reduction of twenty per cent. on salaries will strike the victims as rather hard, but they will have the prospect of being paid in something more valuable than certificates. The report of the committee is not yet written, but is in course of preparation by Mr. Allison and Mr. Wilson, the Chairmen of the two branches of the committee. The report will probably be brief, not entering upon a discussion of the evidence to any great extent, but stating the conclusions at which the committee have arrived. While the committee was unanimous in its agreement to the bill reported to-day, it is yet uncertain whether there can be an agreement about the terms of the report. Some members of the committee want to censure Gov. Shepherd, and make a general denunciation of District affairs, while other members are not convinced that the evidence warrants any such wholesale condemnation. There will be an earnest attempt, however, to make the report unanimous, and if both sides approach the questions with a spirit of fairness and justice, there seems to be no difficulty about an agreement."

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The District Investigating Committee have agreed to, and will to-day report, a bill in substance as follows:

Repealing all provisions of law providing for an Executive, for a Legislative Assembly, for a Board of Public Works, and for a Delegate in Congress in the District of Columbia; that the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of three persons, who shall, until otherwise provided by law, exercise all the power and authority now lawfully vested in the Governor or Board of Public Works of said District, except as hereinafter limited, and shall be subject to all the restrictions and limitations now imposed by law on said Governor or board, and shall have power to apply the taxes or other revenues of said District to the payment of the current expenses thereof, to the support of the public schools, the Fire Department, and the police, and to the payment of the debts of said District secured by a pledge of the securities of said District or Board of Works as collateral only; also, to the payment of the debts due the laborers, and for that purpose shall take possession and supervision of all the offices, books, papers, records, moneys, credits, securities, assets, and accounts belonging or appertaining to the business or interests of the Board of the Government of the District of Columbia and the Board of Public Works, and exercise the power and authority aforesaid; but said commission in the exercise of such power and authority, shall make no contract nor incur any obligations other than such contracts and obligations as may be necessary to the faithful administration of the valid laws enacted for the government of said District, to the execution of existing legal obligations and contracts, and the protection or preservation of improvements existing or commenced, and not completed at the time of the passage of this act. All taxes heretofore lawfully assessed and due, or to become due, shall be collected pursuant to law, except as herein otherwise provided, but said Commissioners shall have no power to anticipate taxes by a sale or hypothecation of any such taxes or evidence thereof. Provided, that nothing in this clause contained shall affect any provisions of law authorizing or requiring a deposit of certificates of assessment with the Sinking Fund Commissioners of said District, and said Commissioners are hereby authorized to abolish any office, to consolidate two or more offices, reduce the number of employes, remove from office, and make appointments to any office authorized by law; and the compensation of all officers and employes, except teachers in the public schools, shall be reduced twenty per centum per annum. Said Commissioners shall each, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to faithfully discharge the duties imposed upon them by law, and shall each give bond in the penal sum of $50,000, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. That the President shall detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army, who, subject to the direction of said Board of Commissioners, shall have control of the work of improvement of all streets, who shall take possession of the office of the Engineer of the Board. That for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia, and maintaining the credit thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, there shall be levied upon all real estate in said District, except that belonging to the United States and to the District of Columbia and that used for educational and charitable purposes, the following taxes, namely: Upon all such real estate in the City of Washington, $3 on each $100 of the present assessed value thereof; Georgetown, $2 50 on each $100 of the present assessed value thereof; and upon all real estate in the District of Columbia outside of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, $2 on each $100 of the present assessed value, which said taxes shall become due and payable on the first day of November, 1874, and if not paid shall be in arrears and delinquent from that date; that a joint select committee shall be appointed, consisting of two Senators, to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate, and two members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to propose a suitable form of Government for the District of Columbia and appropriate draft of statutes to be enacted by Congress for carrying the same into effect, and report the same on the first day of the next session.

The bill also provides that the First Controller and the Second Controller of the Treasury shall be constituted a Board of Audit to audit all outstanding claims of every nature against the District. The Sinking Fund Commissioners are to be retained in office. The bill prescribes that no property shall be advertised for sale, or sold, for the collection of any assessment authorized by the Legislative Assembly by the act entitled "an act creating drainage and sewerage sections in the Cities of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and providing for the payment of the construction of sewers and drains therein by assessments, and issuing certificates therefor," approved on the 26th day of June, 1873, until otherwise ordered by Congress. And it shall be unlawful to issue any further certificates of indebtedness authorized by said act; that no board or commission of which the Governor is *ex-officio* a member (the Board of Public Works excepted) shall be abolished by this act, but the members of the same, other than the Governor, shall constitute such board or commission.

OBITUARY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF RHEIMS.

A cable dispatch from Paris announces the death of this French prelate. Jean Francois Anne Thomas Landriot was born at Couche-les-Mines, Department of Saone-et-Loire, in January, 1816. He was successively Vicar General of D'Autun and Bishop of La Rochelle, and in 1866 was called to succeed M. Gousset in the Archbishopric of Rheims. He was made an officer of the Legion of Honor in August, 1865. M. Landriot attained prominence both as a preacher and a writer, but his written works were mainly reproductions of his discourses. They embrace several volumes of sermons and pastoral letters published from 1850 to 1864, together with two volumes entitled *La Femme Forte* and *La Femme Pieuse*, which were "conferences" designed for women of the world. In addition to these he published a volume for use in schools on the study of literature and the sciences, and took part in the discussion on "paganism in education," which resulted in his publishing a volume of historical researches on the literary schools of Christendom. Other works relating to the attitude of the Romish Church toward the new systems in higher education, and several of a purely devotional character were published by M. Landriot. His works were popular with his co-religionists, and reached several editions.

HON. CHARLES M'PHERSON.

Hon. Charles McPherson died on Monday night at his residence at Fredericton, N. B. Previous to the Canadian Confederation he represented York County in the Legislature, and held the office of Surveyor General.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—June 9.

SENATE.

THE TREATY OF 1858 WITH BELGIUM.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and Belgium of July 17, 1858, and it was passed.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the Special Joint Committee to investigate the management of the Government of the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the government of the district, and gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider it at an early day. He also reported the testimony taken by the committee, and asked for a formal order to have it printed. He said the committee expected to make a further report within a few days, and would then ask to have the bill taken up.

THE HOUR OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ANTHONY said the resolution for a final adjournment did not specify the hour at which the session should close. He, therefore, submitted a resolution providing that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives should declare their respective Houses adjourned *sine die* on Monday, June 22, at 1 o'clock P. M. The resolution was laid over until to-morrow.

THE TAX ON GOLD AND STOCK SALES.

Mr. CONKLING presented a remonstrance of E. D. Morgan, Morton, Bliss & Co. and other bankers and merchants of New-York City and Brooklyn against the tax on the sales of coin and securities, and it was referred to the Finance Committee.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

He also presented a memorial of publishers of New-York City asking that the rate of postage on newspapers be fixed at one cent per pound, and two cents per pound on other printed matter. It was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bills, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE MOIETIES BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Customs Revenue law and to repeal moieties.

The section was then agreed to as amended by the committee—yeas 28, nays 13.

Mr. MORTON, from the Conference Committee on the Currency Bill, submitted a report, and asked to have it printed. He gave notice that after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow he would call it up for consideration.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the House bill to enable the people of New-Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. It was placed on the calendar.

THE SANBORN CONTRACT CLAUSE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the House bill to repeal so much of the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1873, as provides for the employment of persons to assist the proper officials of the Government in discovering and collecting moneys withheld, and for other purposes, and asked that it be referred to the Finance Committee. He said the law already prohibited any Senator, Representative, or delegate in Congress from acting as agent or attorney, and there was no necessity for fresh enactment on the subject. The other part of the bill was for a repeal of the law under which the Sanborn contract was awarded, and the Committee on Finance should act on that.

The bill was referred to that committee.

THE MOIETY BILL RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Moiety bill, and long discussion ensued.

An amendment to the fourteenth section was proposed by the Finance Committee, authorizing the court, of its motion, or when requested so to do by either party, to submit to the jury as a distinct and separate proposition, whether or not the alleged acts were done with an actual intention to defraud the United States, or to submit any other specific interrogatory material to a determination of the issue, and to require special findings therein by the jury, or, if such issue be tried by the Court without a jury, it shall be the duty of the Court, when requested to do so by either party, to find the facts, and enter the same as part of the record.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the bill, and said that, in his opinion, its passage would have a worse effect upon the morals of men than the present laws on the subject. It would be a disadvantage to honest importers, and result in injury to tax-payers. He had no doubt that, if passed, the Senate would be called upon to repeal it in less than four years.

Mr. HOWE said the bill was too much in the interest of those who desired to evade payment of duties, though he knew it was not the intention of the Finance Committee to frame such a bill, and he would vote against the amendment.

Mr. SHERMAN said that he was authorized by the Finance Committee to withdraw the section in relation to the salaries of Customs officers except that part which applied to Boston, New-York, and San Francisco. At these three places it would be a great injustice not to increase the salaries now that moieties had been repealed. He was also authorized to withdraw the twenty-fourth section of the bill, which provided for new officers.

Mr. CHANDLER opposed the bill, and said much had been said against spies and informers. Crime could not be detected and punished without the aid of detectives. He thought this bill had a wrong title; it should be called a bill to protect smuggling.

Mr. SHERMAN said there seemed to be much opposition to this section and amendment. He had no objection to the whole thing being stricken out, and therefore made the motion to strike out the fourteenth section and proposed amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to strike out the seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the bill forbidding any officer of the Government to compromise or abate any claim of the United States arising under the Customs laws. Agreed to.

The twentieth section was amended by inserting three years as the time within which suit to recover any pecuniary penalty or forfeitures should be commenced.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out all of the twenty-third section in regard to salaries of customs officers, except so much of it as fixed the salary of the Collector of the Port of New-York at $12,000; the Collectors of Boston and San Francisco at $8,000 each; the Naval Officer at New-York at $8,000, and the Naval Officers at Boston and San Francisco at $5,000 each. The salaries to be allowed are: Surveyor at New-York, $8,000; Surveyors at Boston and San Francisco, $5,000 each; Appraiser at New-York, $8,000; Assistant Appraisers, $4,000 each; Examiners, $3,000 each; Chief Clerks, $2,500 each; clerks, verifiers, and samplers, $2,500 each; messengers, $900 per annum; openers and packers each $3 per day; Assistant Collector at New-York, $5,000; Deputy Collectors, $4,000 each; Chief Clerk of each Division under a Deputy Collector, $2,500 each; entry and liquidating clerks in the Collector's office, $2,500 each. Agreed to.

Upon motion of Mr. SHERMAN the following clause was retained: "And the annual compensation of other collectors, surveyors, and other officers and employes connected with the Customs service not named herein, and not herein otherwise provided for, shall continue as fixed by the existing law."

The twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sections of the bill, providing that subordinate officers and employes should be appointed on the approval and at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury on the nomination of the officer to whose office such subordinate officer or employe properly belonged, and that all fees, storage, or other moneys heretofore applicable to the compensation or emolument of officers should be paid into the Treasury of the United States, were stricken out.

The twenty-ninth section was amended, on motion of Mr. Conkling, to read as follows: "That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed; that nothing herein contained should affect existing rights, or prevent a distribution in like manner as if this act had not been passed, in all cases where prosecution has been actually commenced, or in any wise affect suits or actions already commenced, or forfeitures incurred previous to May 1, 1874.

Mr. WADLEIGH moved to further amend the section, so that it would read, "that nothing herein contained shall affect the existing right of the United States, or prevent a distribution," &c. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 20.

Mr. BOUTWELL moved to strike out the following words in section 11: "But nothing herein contained shall prevent any owner or claimant from obtaining a release of such merchandise on giving a bond, with sureties satisfactory, to the Collector, or in case of judicial proceedings, satisfactory to the Court of Judge thereof, for the payment of any fine or fines so incurred, provided, however, that such merchandise shall in no case be released until all accrued duties thereon shall have been paid, or secured." Agreed to.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole were agreed to, with the exception of the twenty-ninth section.

Mr. CONKLING moved to amend it by striking out the words, "of the United States," inserted on the motion of Mr. Wadleigh.

Upon this motion the yeas and nays were called for, and resulted in 9 yeas to 22 nays—no quorum voting.

Mr. SCOTT inquired if the Moiety bill would be the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the Senate adjourn, which was agreed to, and at 7:45 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRINTING THE REPORTS.

Mr. DONNAN, of Iowa, from the Committee on Printing, made a report, with testimony, in regard to the cost of printing the debates. Ordered to be printed, together with the views of the minority, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina.

The conclusions of the majority of the committee are that the reporting of the debates is being done for $2,200 less for each House for the present Congress than the like work cost in the last Congress; that the Printing of the debates at the Government Printing Office costs at least $125,000 less than was paid to Rives & Bailey for the same work in the last Congress; that the present quarto form of the *Daily Record* is greatly preferable to the newspaper form, and that on these and other grounds it would be the reverse of economy to enter into the proposed contract with Rives & Bailey.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING IN STOCKS AND COTTON.

Mr. CONOVER submitted, as an amendment to the House supplemental Tariff bill, a proposition to impose a stamp tax of one-twentieth of one per cent. on all sales of bullion, coin, and stocks, and a stamp tax of one mill per dollar of value of all manufactured or unmanufactured cotton sold on contracts for future delivery. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE LOUISIANA CONTEST.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Louisiana contested election case.

The substitute of Mr. DARRALL, of Louisiana, declaring Mr. Pinchback entitled *prima facie* to the seat, was negatived without a division.

The first resolution of the minority of the committee, that Mr. Pinchback was not elected, was adopted without a division.

The second resolution of the minority of the committee declaring Mr. Sheridan elected was negatived—yeas 71, nays 145.

On motion of Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, the vote on the first minority resolution was reconsidered, and then the resolution was rejected by—yeas 94, nays 121.

A vote was then taken on the majority resolutions declaring that the testimony was not sufficient to show the election of either Mr. Pinchback or Mr. Sheridan, and permitting them to take further testimony, and the resolutions were agreed to without a division.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the Geneva Award bill. The bill having been read in full, Mr. Frye, of Maine, offered an amendment to strike out the following proviso:

That mutual insurance companies who have paid a loss shall be indemnified for the same, such indemnity to be divided among its members who contributed to pay such loss at the time, but no member of any mutual insurance company shall be indemnified for any war premium paid in such company.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, intimated that the Judiciary Committee had not consented to have that amendment offered, and he asked whether the Chairman (Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts,) had a right to admit some and exclude other amendments.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, proposed to offer a substitute for the bill, but the Speaker announced that by a previous order the business of the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Department of the Judiciary was now before the House.

ARKANSAS EASTERN DISTRICT COURT ABOLISHED.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, reported a bill to abolish the Western District of Arkansas and to annex it to the Eastern District, which was passed without discussion or objection.

Mr. SENER, of Virginia, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute full and thorough judicial investigation into the character of the allowances paid at the Treasury Department as well as of the claims still due for expenditures in the Marshal's office of the Western District of Arkansas since the 1st of July, 1870, and to report the result thereof to the House on the first day of next session.

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, objected unless he was permitted to offer an amendment that no part of the claims shall be paid until the Department has been satisfied of their correctness.

Mr. SENER objected to that on the ground that it would permit the department to be the ultimate judge in the matter, so the resolution was not received.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, addressed the House on the subject of the enormous expenditures in the Western Judicial District of Arkansas.

At the close of Mr. Speer's speech the objection was withdrawn, and the resolution was adopted.

THE GENEVA AWARD RESUMED.

The House then took up the Geneva Award bill, to which Mr. Poland, of Vermont, offered a substitute.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the substitute presented by himself from the Judiciary Committee. Referring to the proposition to pay insurance companies, he said that there was an active lobby at work in favor of these insurers and underwriters who had received two dollars for every dollar they lost. Rather than let any of the money go to them he thought it had better go to make jetties in the mouth of the Mississippi River, levees on its banks, or to clear out a mud-bank in a lake anywhere that a muskrat can swim. The majority of the committee held that all losses should be paid for inflicted by all rebel cruisers for whose acts the United States Government had declared Great Britain liable. Congress could not shelter itself behind the decision of the Geneva Tribunal on new rules of international law made after the fact, but should pay under the old international rules of law. The next question was what classes of losses should be paid. The committee said that first, every direct loss should be paid; second, all war premiums should be paid to those who had preferred to pay these vast war premiums instead of transferring their vessels to English, German, or French subjects; and third, payment should be made to those insurance companies that had made actual losses. In conclusion he warned the House against countenancing an unseemly struggle for this money, and said that the effect of such a struggle would be to place the money in the position of the French spoliation claims, and that it would not be divided in this generation.

Mr. TREMAIN, of New-York, addressed the House in opposition to the substitute reported by Mr. Butler. He argued that the claims for war premiums ought not to be paid, and for the good reason that the Geneva tribunal had decided that they were not chargeable, Mr. Adams assenting to that decision. He also argued against the exclusion of the claims of insurance companies who could not show that their losses exceeded their premiums. In the course of his speech he asserted that the bill never could have been reported at all unless the mutual insurance companies had been provided for in it, and yet the first act of the Chairman, who had the bill in charge, was to admit an amendment to strike out that provision.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, asserted that the committee had been deliberately cheated into admitting that provision.

Mr. TREMAIN declared indignantly that he hurled back on the champions of war premium claims the assertion that the committee had been cheated into admitting that provision. The assertion was totally unfounded in fact. Unless it had been put in the bill, the bill could never have been reported.

Mr. WOODFORD, of New-York, argued in support of the theory that the fund had been acquired in trust by the process of a litigation to which nations were the parties, and this Government was bound by the highest considerations that could rest on a nation to discharge that trust in honor and good conscience.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, also argued against the bill reported by Mr. Butler, on the ground that the claims for war premiums had been presented and rejected before the Geneva tribunal. He argued that the Government stood in the capacity of an agent for the owners of the vessels and goods destroyed by the rebel cruisers, and enumerated in the lists. The sum awarded covered just those amounts with interest. He could not think of words, and would not feel at liberty to use words that would express the condemnation and abhorrence which he felt for the bill of the committee.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess till 7:30. The evening session will be for general discussion.

The debate on the Geneva bill is to be continued to-morrow till 3 o'clock, when the previous question is to be considered, seconded, and, after a closing speech by Mr. Butler, the vote is to be taken.

THE STORY OF A VICTIM OF THIRD AVENUE CAR THIEVES.

A week ago to-day Max Steininger, residing at No. 1,003 Second avenue, says he got on a Third avenue car down town, having in the breast pocket of his coat the abstract of a title to some lots up town and other real estate papers. When he arrived home he discovered that the papers had been stolen. He did not advertise his loss in any way, but kept the affair to himself. On Saturday he received a notification from Capt. Irving to call "forthwith" at the Police Central Office in Mulberry street. Mr. Steininger called, and was informed that all his property had been recovered. He supposes it was found upon some thief arrested on another charge. After a brief consultation with Mr. Irving, the victim was sent to a Mr. Allcot, at No. 183 East One Hundred and Ninth street. He went as directed, informed the person representing himself as Allcot who he was, and asked for his property. The property was at hand, he was told, and could be obtained at 4 o'clock by the payment of $50. Mr. Steininger does not understand by what right he has been sent from one place to another, nor how the Police Department comes to sanction the extortion of such a sum for the return of recovered stolen property to its rightful owner. This is his story. Perhaps the detectives can further explain.

BAZAAR AT THE NEW-YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

A strawberry festival and fancy bazaar, under the direction of the Lady Managers of the New-York Foundling Asylum, was opened yesterday afternoon in the asylum building, Sixty-ninth street and Lexington avenue, and will be held to-day and Thursday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M. Six large tables, each displaying a different assortment of articles, line the long reception-room. The strawberry department is presided over by Mrs. Daniel Devlin, assisted by Mrs. Cortes; Mrs. Tabo has charge of bazaar table No. 1, Mrs. Scanlan and Mrs. Dolland of the "Children of Mary's" table, Mrs. Wallace of table No. 2, containing a valuable assortment of miscellaneous articles; Miss O'Brien, of table No. 3, and Mrs. Jeremiah Quinlan, and Mesdames Brown and Hoyt superintend the two confectionary tables. The attendance and patronage during the afternoon was good, but the storm last night prevented a great many persons from being present. About 1,100 children are now cared for by the asylum, which is under the supervision of Sister Irene. A life-size statue of St. Vincent de Paul, presented by American ladies in Paris, France, to the institution, is soon to be placed in a niche in the front of the building facing Sixty-ninth street.

ALDERMANIC GOLD BADGES.

The suit of Warren S. Silcox against the City, to recover $4,900 for gold badges which the Board of Aldermen and Common Council voted to themselves in 1864, and which has been frequently noted in THE TIMES, was yesterday dismissed by Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Part III. The defense was that no authority existed for the creation of such a debt against the City.

THE BROOKLYN TRIALS.

THE KINGS COUNTY CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

THREE OF THEM FOUND GUILTY OF A CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD THE COUNTY—MOTION FOR AN ARREST OF JUDGMENT GRANTED.

The trial of the Commissioners of Charities for Kings County was brought to a close yesterday. The court opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, and there was a considerable rush to hear the charge of Judge Daniels to the jury. It was an able, clear, calm, and impartial review of the whole case and of the law bearing upon it, and it was listened to throughout with the greatest attention. Below is a synopsis of its material points.

JUDGE DANIEL'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

At 10:15 o'clock Judge Daniels commenced his charge to the jury. He drew their attention to the nature of the indictments, by which the defendants were charged with a misdemeanor in neglecting to discharge their duties as public officers. This neglect of duty occurred in the year 1873, as set forth in the indictment, and it was further charged that such neglect was of a willful character. It was also charged that the defendants conspired to evade the statute, and that they refused to advertise for the articles mentioned in the indictment, thereby violating the provisions of the act of 1871, and it was alleged by the prosecution that this refusal was corrupt as well as willful. As public officers, certain duties were enjoined upon the accused by law, as is the case with all public officers. Public offices were not conferred for the benefit of the incumbents, but for the good of the public.

It was the duty of the officers to discharge their duties for the benefit of the public, and not for the benefit of themselves, and it was their duty to acquaint themselves with the duties of their office, and it was no excuse for a public officer to say he was ignorant of these duties. The Court referred to the change in the law by the act of 1871, which transferred certain powers from the Supervisors to the Commissioners of Charities, and said that this act seemed to have been designed on the part of the Legislature to make some change in the manner of contracting for supplies. If they intended no change, then the terms of the statute were inoperative and absurd. If the Commissioners were to go on as they did before the passage of the act referred to, then there was no need of legislation on the subject. By the provisions of the law the defendants were required to obtain all supplies by contract, except such articles as were of a perishable nature. The law seems to have taken this matter into its own hands, and to have left no discretion with the Commissioners. The object of such legislation was, said the Court, at once apparent. It was to afford to the public—to give the public the benefits of competition for those articles, and for affording reasonable and proper means of competition. The law does not require that the contracts should be made for any period of time, but as the emergencies of the department required; and it was clearly the duty of the defendants to advertise for all such articles as were not perishable in their nature. It was their duty to afford the public an opportunity of competing for the contracts, and of furnishing the supplies at the lowest possible rates that the markets could afford. But instead of doing this they paid no attention to the provisions of the act, but continued to go on as their predecessors did before the act of 1871 became law. There was, said the Judge, no reasonable excuse for not having complied with the law, nor was there any excuse for not having made themselves acquainted with its provisions. There was no difficulty about it, as there was but one act to consult. But this one act the defendants never consulted, and they allege that they never knew of its provisions until the year 1874. In this case there would seem to be no serious difficulty in the defendants making themselves acquainted with the provisions of the act. Fair, candid men would find little, if any, difficulty in understanding it, but the defendants made no effort in this direction. They should have made an effort to carry out the law, and if they found it inapplicable, then they would have had a reasonable excuse for not carrying out its provisions. If public officers could be exonerated from responsibility because they failed to pay attention to the laws, then indeed the laws would be useless for the purposes for which they were intended. For many years, said the Court, it has been settled that if a public officer willfully neglects to perform his duty, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. In the present month an act was passed taking away some of the powers of the Commissioners and giving them to the Supervisors, and in consequence of this act repealing all acts inconsistent with it, the defense argued that it released the accused from all penalties incurred previous to the repeal of the act of 1871. When this question was brought to his notice by Gen. Tracy, he thought it deserved serious attention, as there was no charge in the indictment for a violation of the common law, but it was subsequently discovered by the District Attorney that an old statute of the State, passed in 1828, was still in force, and that this statute covered the present case. The Supreme Court has held that the law of 1828 was prospective in its nature, and he was bound to follow that decision, as the law of the State, until it was reversed by a superior tribunal. The question then, said the Judge, is whether the evidence in this case is of such a character as to prove that the defendants have willfully violated their duty. The prosecution claim that they have been guilty of entering into a conspiracy as to the manner in which they were to discharge their duties, and that they willfully refused to perform them under the act of 1871. The court having explained the various counts of indictment, said that as regards willful neglect it was not necessary for the purpose of making out an offense that the defendants should have been requested to perform their duty. Neither was it required that persons who are made the subject of criminal prosecution should be aware of the provisions of the act which they have violated. This ignorance of the laws is not allowed as an excuse on the part of a defendant, and in this case it was not essential, in order to establish the criminal liability of the defendants, that they should have made themselves acquainted with the provisions of the act of 1871. The laws of the community cannot be maintained by allowing public officers to get rid of their responsibility on technical grounds. When a person enters upon the discharge of public duties he assumes to the extent of his ability to discharge the duties of his office as prescribed by law, and that entails some effort on his part to make himself acquainted with such duties. Public officers should exercise that degree of care and attention which will enable them to discharge their duties in a proper manner. The question here is, said the Court, whether the defendants designed to do the act which the law provided they should not do, or whether they willfully neglected to do the act which the law provided they should do. If they did, then they have violated the provisions of the act and should be found guilty of such violation. No matter what the consequences of such verdict may be, it was the duty of the jury to return a verdict to that effect. The prosecution endeavored to prove that the charges in the indictment were true, and from the evidence of the defendants themselves there was little in dispute between them. The Commissioners held their weekly meetings, at which the bills were brought up for consideration, and their attention was drawn to them by the President of the Board, and, if no objection was made, the accounts were passed. From this it was claimed that the Commissioners not only directed the purchases, but subsequently approved of the bills. No resolution appears upon the minutes directing advertisements for the articles in question, and the public prints show that no advertisements were issued inviting contracts for these articles. There was no evidence to show that the Commissioners themselves profited by this neglect of duty, but the evidence showed that other persons have profited by it. Early and Lane furnished supplies at more than double the price at which they could be obtained elsewhere, and articles were procured from other parties at exorbitant rates. The defendants claim that these purchases were made at the ordinary market rates, and that they were not familiar with the prices; but it was probably the intention of the act of 1871 to protect them from imposition of this nature by requiring advertisements for all articles not of a perishable nature. The court next referred to the two samples of wine and whisky, and said there was no doubt but some change was made in these samples, but by whom it was for the jury to say. If the friends of the defendants did it, such a thing would naturally throw suspicion on the whole case. Referring to the evidence, the Court said that the testimony for the defense was derived chiefly from the defendants themselves, which of course threw a certain amount of suspicion on their evidence, still the jury were not to reject their testimony, but give it that weight which it deserved. Regarding the evidence offered as to the character of the defendants, it did not follow, said the Judge, that because they were hitherto persons of good character they should not be convicted. The jury should, he said, convict them if the evidence warranted it. The Court next reviewed the evidence of the defendants, dwelling particularly on that of Commissioner Cunningham, who had endeavored to extend the contract list, but who still made no objection to some of the articles complained of. Even after Commissioner Cunningham's resolution was defeated the board still persisted in procuring the articles without a contract. He asked the jury to consider whether these articles could not have been supplied by contract if a bona fide effort was made in that direction. In conclusion, the Court said that the one question they were to try was whether the defendants willfully neglected to perform their duty, and willfully neglected to advertise for the articles mentioned in the advertisement. If they did, then it was the duty of the jury to render a verdict of guilty, but if such neglect of duty was not willful, then the defendants were entitled to an acquittal.

The jury then retired at 11:50 A. M. to consider their verdict.

At 3:35 P. M. the jury returned into court and asked, through their foreman, whether they could find a verdict on more than one of the conspiracy counts of the indictment. The Court said that they could only convict upon one count, except it was shown that the defendants had entered into more than one agreement to evade the law. If there was only one agreement, then all subsequent transactions as a result of that agreement could only be considered as one offense, and there could be but one conviction under that head.

The jury then retired.

THE VERDICT.

At 4:05 o'clock the jury again came into court, and after waiting for about ten minutes for the arrival of the defendants, they were asked by the Clerk of the Court, in the usual terms, whether they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman answered in the affirmative.

Clerk—Do you find the defendants guilty or not guilty?

Foreman—We find John Cunningham not guilty; we find Cornelius Ferguson, Stephen H. Powell, and Henry Wills guilty for refusing to advertise according to law, and we also find them guilty of a conspiracy according to this indictment.

Gen. Tracy—I now move for an arrest of judgment.

The Court granted the motion.

Gen. Tracy—Poll the jury.

The Clerk then polled the jury, and each member answered that the verdict was his. One gentleman said he would have convicted upon all the counts if the law allowed him to do so.

The Court then put the verdict into a proper legal shape, and the jury were discharged for the term.

On motion of Gen. Tracy, the prisoners were released on $5,000 bail each to appear in court from day to day, pending the argument of counsel for an arrest of judgment, which will be heard probably on Friday next.

The prisoners are liable to be sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each and to be fined $250. This is the maximum penalty, but the Judge may, in his discretion, mitigate the sentence.

THE BADEAU CASE.

After the jury in the case of the Charity Commissioners had retired to consider their verdict, the case of Ex-Collector Badeau, indicted for embezzling the City money, was called by the District Attorney. Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, of counsel for defendant, read the affidavit of a physician, attesting that Mr. Badeau was physically unable by reason of disease, the symptoms of which were detailed at length, to appear in court. The affidavits of a number of other physicians, corroborative of the one first read, were also submitted to the court. Mr. Van Cott, who has been retained to assist the District Attorney, said that with regard to the second of the two indictments it could be tried without the presence of the defendant in court. The prosecution had no desire to press a physically incapable man to trial, but they should ask the privilege of sending their own physicians to examine into the condition of Mr. Badeau, and if, upon their report, the court deemed it inexpedient to proceed with the trial the prosecution would cheerfully acquiesce in the decision.

After some further argument, the court ruled that the District Attorney might secure the services of such medical men as he deemed proper, and with a view of enabling counsel to procure the report ordered a recess until 2 o'clock. District Attorney Winslow announced that in case the Badeau case should go over for the term he would call the case of the People vs. Sprague to-day. After the court reassembled, the physicians employed by the District Attorney reported that Mr. Badeau was unable to appear for trial now, and further that they did not think he would be able to appear for a number of days. Judge Daniels said the case was one where the "humanity of the law" should be interposed, and directed that it go over for the term. When the Sprague case was called, counsel for the Ex-City Treasurer interposed the plea of "former acquittal." Mr. Van Cott interposed a demurrer, the argument on which was adjourned until this morning.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Assistant Sanitary Superintendent James and Special Inspector Goldschmidt be and are hereby detailed, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, to investigate the subject of the complaints in respect to foul odors in the eastern part of the City, between Fourteenth street and Thirtieth street, and ascertain and report to this board at the earliest possible time the source of the odors complained of.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board the sprinkling of the streets of this City with salt water is not detrimental to the public health, and does not create a nuisance, but may, under proper restrictions, be of public benefit.

A report was received in relation to the deaths from scarlatina and diphtheria during the week ending the 6th inst. During that period there were nineteen deaths from scarlatina; of the deceased ten were males and nine females. Two were under one year, one was one year old, two under seven years of age, and three were three years old; three were between five and ten, two between twenty and twenty-five, and one between thirty-five and forty. The deaths from diphtheria were twenty-one; ten males and eleven females. Three of the deceased were one year old, five were two years, five were three years old; one was four years old; four were between five and ten between ten and fifteen, one between twenty-five and thirty, and one between thirty and thirty-five.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending May 30—Scarlet fever, 53; measles, 52; diphtheria, 52; small-pox, 16; cerebro-spinal meningetis, 3.

Week ending June 6—Typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 60; measles, 60; diphtheria, 34; small pox, 29; cerebro-spinal meningites, 1.

Section 74 of the Sanitary Code, which reads as follows:

"That no person shall take or call any dog into, or allow any dog to go into, any street or public place in the City of New-York, between the 15th day of June and the 15th day of September in any year, unless properly muzzled; and nothing in this section shall repeal or supersede any existing regulations as to such dogs, not inconsistent herewith,"

was repealed by the board, and resolutions were adopted protesting against the enforcement of the ordinance recently adopted by the Common Council providing for the muzzling of dogs in the streets.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Woman's Social Educational Society, held yesterday, at Plimpton Hall, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller read a paper by Mrs. Laura M. Bronson, entitled "The War Spirit." After a brief introduction of the subject, the speaker proceeded to read the paper, which was in substance as follows: "After thousands of years of strife, during which period busy intellects have been perfecting instruments of death, which governments have eagerly sought and used for the more complete and wholesale destruction of their foes, and while music and poetry have praised the battle-field, women, especially mothers, have been but too patiently suffering from the spirit and effects of wars. To-day the sex must decide who shall rule—the angel or the beast. It is fitting that woman should arise now in her dignity, gird on the armor of peace, and declare, with the assistance of Divine Providence, that war shall be no more. As the horrors of war rest mostly upon mothers, it remains for them, by inculcating the spirit and principles of peace in their children, to eradicate the evil. In literature it must be stripped of its mystical glories. Accepting the statement that wars were sometimes necessary in the advocacy of principle and the liberating of man from slavedom, she felt that to continue standing armies as a permanent institution of governmental assertion was a great error and the source of needless expenditure." At the conclusion of the essay, the subject was discussed by Mr. Slocomb, Mrs. Dr. Mix, Mrs. Underhill, and others, and the meeting then adjourned.

A CADETSHIP FOR GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 29.

Mr. P. G. Duffy, Principal of Grammar School No. 29, has received from Hon. W. R. Roberts a communication authorizing him to name a boy for a cadetship in the navy. Mr. Duffy, on receipt of the letter, held an examination of eleven of his most advanced pupils in the presence of the Trustees and teachers, and found James A. Healy, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 101 Greenwich street, the best qualified for the position. This is the fourth cadetship which has been conferred on this school. In one instance the prize was disputed by all the schools in the Fourth Congressional District, but it was carried off by one of Mr. Duffy's pupils.

THE NEW DOG ORDINANCE.

Mayor Havemeyer issued a proclamation yesterday stating that the ordinance passed by the Common Council on the 27th of May, providing that all dogs shall be muzzled, shall be enforced on and after Thursday next. A dog pound has been established in Thirty-seventh street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and it is to be kept open for the delivery and redemption of canines between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Col. Farrell has been appointed "cashier" of the pound, and to him the fees for redeeming dogs must be paid.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer yesterday transmitted to the Treasurer of the Louisiana Relief Fund a check for $1,243, being the proceeds of the lecture delivered by Congressman Cox, and some small subscriptions, including one of $30 from the Catholic Apostolic Church, in Sixteenth street....The Bar Association is about to codify and revise the various Municipal ordinances of the Common Council, without expense to this City. They will report at an early day.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following receipts of the Treasury yesterday: From arrears of taxes and interest, $13,222 86; collection of assessments and interest, $12,759 36; market rents and fees, $1,078 88; water rents, $8,215 01; licenses, Mayor's office, $506; fees and fines, District Courts, $15 50. Total, $35,887 61.

THE COURTS.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF ANDREW L. ROBERTS—EVIDENCE OF ONE OF THE GANG.

The trial of Andrew L. Roberts for forging bonds of the Central Railroad was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady.

August Redling was called to corroborate the testimony of Olmstead, the State witness. He stated that he keeps a saloon at the corner of Fulton and West streets, and that the prisoner frequently called and inquired for Olmstead. He saw the prisoner and Olmstead together about five or six times.

Capt. Petty, of the Fifth Precinct, was called for the purpose of proving the result of a search of the prisoner's box in the Safe Deposit Company.

Mr. Hall objected, remarking that there was no proof that the prisoner had a box, and if he was to be sacrificed by a conspiracy of that character it should be done according to legal forms. The offer was excluded.

Wm. S. Sobreski, of the Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company, testified that Valentine Gleeson first hired a box, then Roberts hired one; afterwards his wife and then Horace S. Corps hired boxes. After the arrest of Roberts the police secured his box and that of Gleeson and examined them separately. This was in October, 1872. The contents of the boxes were then read under exception by the counsel for the defense. They were principally railroad and United States bonds, but none of them were bonds of the Central Railroad. In the box owned by Mrs. Roberts was found $9,050 in United States bonds, two $600 bonds of the Western Union Telegraph, and bonds of the Erie Railroad and Sioux City, the total amounting to $28,000.

Bernard H. Smith testified that he was brought to the court from Sing Sing Prison, where he was undergoing a term of imprisonment for burglary. He knew the prisoner about three years, and met him last August at the corner of Twenty-first street and Seventh avenue, from whence they adjourned to a lager-beer saloon in Seventh avenue. At one time the prisoner delivered to him a coupon, and he left it at the house of a Mrs. Campbell, in Williamsburg. When handing him the coupon Roberts said: "I may as well give you what I want to write." Roberts, whom he saw almost every day, then showed him what he wrote, which was, "Sternberg." Roberts met him two days after this, and producing a bundle of Central Railroad bonds, asked him to write "J. Sternberg's on them, which he did. The prisoner said he would show them to Gleeson, and next day they again met at Twenty-first street and Seventh avenue. They then went over to Mrs. Campbell's, in Williamsburg, when Roberts produced 150 blank bonds, and witness commenced to fill up the coupons. This continued for three weeks. After the coupons were filled up the rest of the paper was filled in. Mrs. Campbell, her sister, a lady friend, Gleeson, and an old man were the only persons we saw there. One day the witness went to Mrs. Campbell's to go on with the filling of the bonds, and she told him to wait until Roberts came in. The blanks had been all removed. When Roberts came he objected to the writing, and said he had taken the blanks away to be filled up by another person. He said the letters in a particular name (that of Erastus Corning) were written below the line instead of stopping short on the line, as it should be. The prisoner gave him bonds to copy, which he told him were from the Waterford Bank robbery, and were too hot for him to use. He saw the prisoner use on blank bonds a stamp for making impressions.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Purdy. He declared he was not guilty of burglary, though he pleaded guilty and was sentenced. He was sent to State Prison last September for four years, but he was pardoned on Monday last. He was a witness at one of the trials of Pettus in Boston, and went there to prove an alibi. He acquiesced in the planning of a burglary carried out by Charlie Frost, and gave money to Frost. The other parties engaged were Ed. Pearl and a man named Reilly. He denied he was the man designated to steal the papers connected with the case of Pettus out of the District Attorney's office in Boston, or that he received money from Mrs. Pettus for that purpose. He admitted that he was delegated to procure a third party to obtain the papers. He was not told to get them stolen. He received $20 to send a man to Boston to see if the thing was feasible, but he did not go. He was arrested for forgery and receiving stolen goods, but he could not say how many indictments were found against him. He often advanced money to men whose business he knew it was to steal and rob. In answer to the District Attorney he said that the prisoner and Gleeson asked him to testify for Horace Corps. He was never arrested until he became acquainted with the prisoner and Gleeson two years ago. Roberts gave him $50 to go to Boston to testify for Pettus.

To Mr. Purdy—My evidence in the Corps case was according to the declaration of Roberts, and was false.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out the whole of the evidence, but it was overruled.

David M. Van Havenberg, cashier of the Waterford Bank, Saratoga County, N. Y., testified that in 1872 a number of bonds were taken from the bank, and these were found to correspond with those discovered in the prisoner's box in the Safe Deposit Company.

A DISHONEST RAILROAD CONDUCTOR.

Vernon J. Bell, a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, was placed on trial yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with receiving stolen goods. On the 12th of August last, the office of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, of Brooklyn, was broken into, and thirty-three patent railroad punches, in addition to some other property, were stolen therefrom. Nothing was heard of the stolen punches until the 20th of last month, when, in consequence of suspicions of dishonesty, the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company had one of their conductors, named Vernon J. Bell, arrested. On being requested to deliver up his punch the prisoner produced that supplied him by the company, but subsequently surrendered a punch indentified as one of those stolen from the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company. The prisoner admitted that he had purchased the punch from Alexander Skinner for $30, from motives of curiosity, but denied that he knew it to have been stolen. Charles B. Harris proved that the punch found in prisoner's possession had been manufactured by the patentees, by whom they were leased to different railroad companies. Joseph Corbett testified that he dispatched the punch with a number of others to the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, and Alderman Richardson, President of the railroad in question, testified that it was one of those stolen from the office of the company. Counsel for the prisoner, while admitting that the punch had been purchased by Bell for the purpose of defrauding the company, denied that he knew it to have been stolen. The jury found the prisoner guilty of receiving stolen goods with a recommendation to mercy in consequence of good character, and he was remanded for sentence.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Paul J. Backstack against Chas. A. Banks, Mate of the bark John E. Holbrook. The bark was libelled for damages amounting to $2,000 for assault and battery on the high seas by the Mate upon the plaintiff. The court awarded him $20 damages and costs....In the case of Charles A. Banks against the bark John E. Holbrook, which was a suit for seaman's wages, Judge Blatchford yesterday awarded the plaintiff $225 damages and costs.

AN OLD TRICK ATTEMPTED.

The freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue has of late been an objective point for thieves and burglars, who have made several raids on the freight stored there awaiting transportation. On Monday evening two men drove up in a wagon to where several barrels of potatoes were standing, and one of the men jumped out and handed in six of the barrels to his comrade in the wagon. At the same time he pulled out a memorandum-book and pretended to make some entries. The officers on watch thought the men owned the potatoes, until one of them, more keen-sighted than the rest, suspected something and made for the wagon at once. The man who was in possession drove off and escaped, but his companion was captured. He gave his name as Adam Hagnan, and was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan at the Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

A HAPPY FAMILY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Allen and her family reside at No. 550 West Twenty-ninth street, as does also her brother-in-law, Thomas Maguire and his family. For some time past the harmony prevailing between the relatives has not been excessive, owing to the loquacious and pugnacious propensities of both the male and female members. Matters came to a crisis on Monday night, by Mr. Maguire hitting Mrs. Allen on the nose. She retorted, with great effect, with the tea-kettle over the head of Maguire, and was about following up her advantage with the family frying-pan, when Mr. Maguire pulled his pistol and fired two shots at Mrs. Allen, one of which "grazed her left ear," (as she expressed herself.) The whole crew were before Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and, after hearing them all, he held Maguire in $2,000 bail for trial.

ANOTHER SWINDLE DETECTED.

A few days ago a gentleman residing in the country forwarded to the Young Men's Christian Association a circular advertisement calling attention to the sale of sewing-machines at marvelously low prices by the "Consolidated Steam Iron Works, Robert J. Mulligan & Co., No. 336 Canal street, New-York." Inquiry at No. 336 Canal street yesterday, by a reporter of THE TIMES, failed to find the firm named in the circular, or any tidings of its whereabouts, the only occupants of that building, which is a small, shabby, wooden structure, being a wig-maker on the second floor, and a fancy goods establishment on the first floor. The "Consolidated Steam Iron Works" is evidently a myth, and "Robert J. Mulligan & Co." a gang of swindlers.

LABOR TOPICS.

ITALIAN LABORERS ATTACKED BY IRISH STRIKERS.

For some weeks past, a large number of Irish laborers have been employed by Mr. Wm. Conover, a contractor, who is engaged in excavating for a sewer, at Broadway and Fifty-first street. A few days ago these men struck for higher wages. They were at once discharged and paid off, and Mr. Conover proceeded to employ Italians to replace the strikers. The Italians went to work on Monday morning, and at about 8 o'clock the strikers gathered in full force, and made an attack upon the new hands. A general mêlée ensued, during which a number of Italians were struck by stones and other missiles, and several of them were dangerously injured. Capt. Killalea was informed of the trouble, and hastened to the scene with a platoon of Police. The Police succeeded in dispersing the mob of strikers, and it was then found that two of the Italians, named Michello Frevotelo and Raffelo Napolio, had been seriously injured. They were removed to the West Forty-seventh street Police Station, and on examination, Police Surgeon Satterlee, found them suffering from severe injuries to their heads, and after dressing their wounds they were removed to their homes. Several of the Italian laborers were slightly injured. After they had resumed work, the Irish laborers made a second attack upon them, but were driven off by the Police. They left vowing vengeance, and threatening to murder every Italian who would dare to accept employment in place of Irishmen. Early yesterday morning, while the Italians were going to work in a body, they were again attacked by the Irish, and several of the former were injured by stones thrown at them. The Italians then proceeded to the Centre Police office, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Guscetti, who is an employment agent, and waited on Superintendent Matsell. Mr. Guscetti related to the Superintendent what had occurred on Monday and yesterday morning, and demanded the protection of the Police for the men. The Superintendent expressed his surprise at the occurrence, and remarked that this was the first information he had received on the subject, and could not understand how so serious a matter could occur and he not hear of it. He then telegraphed to Capt. Clinchy, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who detailed Sergt. Polhamus and a section of patrolmen to escort the Italians to the place where they were employed, and after their labors are concluded for the day to guard them to their homes. This Police protection will be kept up until all danger of a collision between the contending races has disappeared. Another fracas occurred on Monday between a number of Irish strikers and Italian laborers in East Forty-seventh street, but Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, had taken the precaution to station a reserve force of Police in the immediate vicinity, and the strikers were dispersed by the Police before any of the belligerents had been seriously injured.

THE COOPERS' MOVEMENT.

The strike of the journeymen coopers, announced some six weeks ago, against the alleged attempt on the part of the employers to break up their International Union, is still in progress, notwithstanding the statement in one of the morning papers, yesterday, to the effect that the strike had been abandoned, having proved a complete failure. The strike may eventually turn out a failure, as labor strikes usually do, but the men assert that they are determined to hold out against the policy of the employers to the last. The strike is, however, not for an increase of wages, nor for a reduction of the hours of work, but for a principle, to assert their right to associate for protective purposes.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The New-York Cheap Transportation Association met at its rooms, No. 110 Pearl street, yesterday afternoon, the President, John F. Henry, in the chair. After the transaction of some routine business the executive committee presented a report setting forth that since the last monthly meeting eighty-three new members had been added to the association, and that the future promises results still more gratifying in this respect. Altogether the condition of affairs was very satisfactory. The Treasurer's report also shows that the finances of the association are in a healthy condition, all bills have been paid, and a balance is in the Treasurer's hands to the credit of the association. The following individuals and firms having been reported favorably by the executive committee were then elected members of the organization:

C. H. Lillienthal, F. L. Kneeland, M. S. Driggs & Co., Dupuy & Phoenix, C. V. A. Schuler, Son & Co., Frederick Spring & Co., John Middleton & Co., Rupke & Bell, Holt & Co., Nathaniel Fisher & Co., B. H. Howell, Son & Co., T. G. Sellew, Gordon & Dilworth, Paris, Allen & Co., March, Price & Co., W. Gillet & Co., Benedict Hall & Co., Pewers, Gaston & Co., F. Heppenheimer, Müller & Krüger, E. Paverstedt & Co., E. G. Hubbard, Havemeyer, Eastwik & Co., Frederick De Bary & Co., Aaron Claflin & Co., Watt, Creighton & Morrison, J. A. Bostwick & Co., L. Roberts & Co., Douglass Manufacturing Co., Stratton & Storm, and fifty-five others.

The Committee on Statistics submitted a report setting forth that, in responding to a request from the Wisconsin Railway Commissioners for information relative to the cost of rail transportation, the committee had greatly felt the want of reliable statistics showing the cost of transportation. The statistics in existence are, as a rule, based upon excessive valuations of the necessity or actual cost of a road, and upon the present questionable system of operating railroads in the United States. They therefore recommended the adoption of a resolution indorsing the bill lately introduced in Congress by Representative Windom, providing for the establishment of a bureau of the Government for the purpose of obtaining, preserving, and circulating such information. The report was adopted with its accompanying resolutions. The Committee on Legislation submitted a report upon certain questions relating to the railway laws of New-York, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts, which, however, was not of any particular public interest.

Mr. Chas. E. Hill offered a preamble and resolutions sustaining and indorsing the Continental Railway bill, introduced into Congress by Mr. Hurlbut, and urging its passage during the present session. He spoke briefly in advocacy of the measure, and said it would, if passed, prove to be the solution of the cheap transportation problem. He thought that the provisions of the bill were ample to protect the interests of the Government and of the people alike.

Mr. F. B. Thurber opposed the adoption of the resolutions, as he did not think the association should act hastily in this matter. Mr. W. H. Wiley asked to what extent the bonds of this proposed railroad were to be guaranteed by the Government. Mr. Hill replied that they were to be guaranteed to the amount of $20,000 per mile of single track road, equal to $40,000 per mile double track. Mr. Wiley moved that the resolutions be laid on the table, and the motion was adopted. Mr. Hill, on a subsequent matter, called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present, but seven members being in attendance. The Chairman decided that the meeting could not legally transact any further business if Mr. Hill pressed his point of order, but the meeting nevertheless accepted the resignation of C. T. Raymelds as a member of the Committee on Claims and Grievances, and appointed J. Seaver Page to fill the vacancy. The association then adjourned for one month.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

While shopping in Grand street, in this City, on last Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Honora Vail, of No. 180 Orchard street, met an old friend named Mrs. Formel, whom she had not seen for years. The greeting between the friends was cordial, and, after some conversation, Mrs. Vail accepted an invitation from Mrs. Formel to visit the latter's house, in Brooklyn. It was yet early in the afternoon, when both women arrived in the house of Mrs. Formel. Mrs. Vail was there introduced by her friend to a Mr. McCabe and a woman named Kate. At the suggestion of McCabe the whole party went in a carriage to a picnic at Myrtle Avenue Park. Returning in the evening, they called at an oyster saloon in Myrtle avenue, and had some refreshments. After leaving the restaurant McCabe whispered some instructions to the driver, and the next stop made was before a brown-stone house on a quiet street. The party alighted, and, entering the house took some lemonade. Mrs. Vail, after taking the lemonade, became sick and remembers nothing more until she found herself staggering along near the Fulton Ferry. Her watch—a valuable gold one—was cut from the chain, and was missing. Mrs. Vail was so ill from the effects of the drug which she believes was administered to her in the lemonade, that she was confined to her bed for several days. Yesterday afternoon she went to Brooklyn, and related the facts stated above to the detectives at Police Head-quarters. After giving a description of McCabe, Mrs. Vail was shown picture No. 541 in the rogues' gallery, and instantly recognized it as a correct likeness of McCabe. McCabe is a notorious Williamsburg thief, of many aliases, well-known to the Police, who are now using their best endeavors to capture him.

SCHUETZENFEST.

The Jersey City Schuetzencorps commenced yesterday its twelfth annual shooting festival at the Schuetzen Park, near Union Hill, Jersey City. The festival will be continued to-day and brought to a close to-morrow by a distribution of prizes to the best marksmen and by the coronation of the Schuetzen King. The festivities in the evening will be wound up by a ball, when the park will be illuminated. The Schuetzencorps is under the command of Capt. Schumann.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9.—The Court of Appeals Day Calendar for June 10 is as follows: Nos. 79, 80, 81, 28, 84, 86, 87, 69.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
16—Van Ingen, &c., vs. Rees, &c.	214—Mann & Men. Bank vs. Comm; &c.
31—Roberts vs. Hill.	216—Spratt vs. Huntington.
81—Levy vs. Katzenberg.	
93—Rosenburgh vs. Roberts.	222—Mott vs. Palmer Manufacturing Co.
97—Rowe vs. Sandford.	223—Gallup, &c., vs. Lederer.
99—Smith vs. Smith.	
103—Erie Railway Co. vs. Barr.	224—Mander, &c., vs. Mander, &c.
131—Cavins, &c., vs. N. Y. H. & H. R. R. Co.	228—Barston vs. Hamers.
	230—Brown vs. Lounsberry.
207—Taylor vs. Winne, &c.	
209—Ocean Steam Nav. Co. vs. Smith.	233—Compton vs. Chase &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.	201—Chittick vs. Lewis.
13—Weetjen et al. vs. St. Paul and P. R. R. Co.	202—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
	204—Frost vs. Van Loon.
16—Sawyer, Surv'r, vs. Butterfield, As'ne.	206—Kennedy vs. Barandon et al.
5—Kobbe et al. vs. The Chemical Nat. Bank.	210—White, Trustee, vs. Livingston et al.
6—Woodhull, guardian, vs. St. Thomas' Church in the City of New-York.	214—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Keech et al.
	215—Foley vs. Green, Controller.
28—Tournade et al. vs. Hagedorn et al.	216—Donohue vs. The Mayor, &c.
Issues of Law and Fact.	217—Peck, Executor, vs. Dinsmore et al.
150—Wylie vs. Shimmin	218—Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.
82—Hoffman vs. Treadwell et al.	219—Corel vs. Blass.
	220—Bell vs. Beggs et al.
135—Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.	221—Castner, Receiver, vs. Donoghue.
262—Buckley vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	224—McNiff vs. Stress et al.
320—Burchill vs. Forest et al.	226—Anderson vs. The Mayor.
155—Walsh, Assignee, vs. Clews et al.	7—Parish vs. Sherman et al.
169—Metropolitan Ins. Co. vs. Board of Fire Underwriters.	11—Stephenson vs. Catherwood.
	15—Bitter vs. Booty.
184—Spencer vs. Clarkson et al.	30—Lynch vs. Richardson et al.
190—Salmon vs. Leonard et al.	34—Orr vs. Gilmore et al.
	43—Hastings, Receiver, vs. Drew et al.
8—Stettheimer vs. Hohenthal.	85—Hynes vs. Mooney.
81—Clark, Adm'trix, &c., vs. Griswold.	144—Besch vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
117—Sanders vs. Poor et al.	146—Jeremiah et al. vs. Jeremiah.
191—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.	
192—Coffin vs. Russell et al.	163—Fruean, Adm'r, vs. Skiddy et al.
	166—Cook vs. Platt et al.
193—O'Brien vs. Browning.	170—Ireland vs. Fredenburgh et al.
194—Shewan et al. vs. Thompson et al.	171—Same vs. Same.
195—Everingham vs. Vanderbilt et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
994—Bruce et al. vs. Zachoch et al.	3320—Witmark vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
384—Ford vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	1158—Darry vs. Roe, impleaded, &c.
1278—Marshall, by guardian, vs. Third Avenue Railroad.	1406—Leny vs. Rindskopf.
	1262—Draxter, Administrator, vs. Dingel et al.
28—Fitzgerald vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	442—Wessels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c., N. Y.	1344—Knapp, receiver, vs. Av. C R. R. Co. et al.
424—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1942—Servass vs. The Washoe Port Co.
1372—Lawrence vs. Rand et al.	1426—Mason vs. Renton.
2556—Leverich vs. The Mayor.	376—First Nat. Bank of Richmond, Va., vs. Rosenbaum et al.
842—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.	1848—Alexander et al. vs. Fowler et al.
1766—Spill vs. The John Russell M'f'g Co.	676½—Homan vs. Moter.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2489—Driscoll, Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	1657—Irwin et al. vs. Pockersgill.
	183—Barston et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2549—Nelson, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.	2333—Heatherton et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
1745—Reid et al. vs. Hart et al.	1677—The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
3125—Mullaly vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.	
1777—Muller et al. vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.	1629—Silliman vs. Southmayd.
2921—Smith vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.	1729—Keller vs. Lutz.
447—Wormser vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	611—Wood vs. Erie Railway Company.
731—Edy vs. Perseh.	943—Christie vs. Parker.
3251—Walters vs. McDonald.	1773—Lobsass et al. vs. O'Brien et al.
1581—Seaman et al. vs. Glegner.	3617—Bickoff vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Freedman, J.

No. 873—Morey vs. The Safe Deposit Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
844—Crescent Iron Co. vs. Westray et al.	986—Madan vs. Coceri et al.
424—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	874—McCourt vs. D. D. E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
924—Furlong vs. Allen.	1902—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
914—Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche.	886—Lammon, Administrator, vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
998—Fisk, Executrix, vs. The N. O. Mutual Ins. Co.	392—Mierson vs. Hope.
	730—Urbach vs. Donghaday.
1060—Hoole vs. Adams et al.	650—Doyle et al. vs. Sharpe.
1068—Frankenberg vs. Bowery Fire Ins. Co.	476—Fiunin vs. Malloy.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2173—Upton vs. Bedlow.	2417—Houston vs. Washburn.
2080—Augevine vs. Sandford.	3770—Hayward vs. Brennan.
3627—Seligman S. & N. Alabama R. R. Co.	2338—Weed S. M. Co. vs. Corbitt.
4205—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.	2335—Mauzner vs. Tone.
4065—Murtha vs. The Mayor, &c.	3336—Osborn vs. Dreyfus.
	3493—Dreyfus vs. Osborn.
4226—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.	860—Krymborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4048—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.	1612—Washington Ice Co. vs. Stever.
4136—Liddy vs. The Mayor, &c.	2175—Christal vs. Driggs.
4050—Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.	2550—Latasa vs. Western Ins. Co.
4079—Green vs. The Mayor, &c.	1363—Hexter vs. Brennan.
	2029—Schultz vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.
4042—Curtis vs. The Mayor, &c.	728—Horsman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4237—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.	410—Schwartz vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
4238—Barclay vs. The Mayor, &c.	4198—Mech. Nat. Bank vs. Ryckman, Jr.
4268—Perris vs. The Mayor, &c.	4236—Murphy vs. The Mayor.
4269—Same vs. Same.	97—Bender vs. Everard.
4270—Same vs. Same.	1214—Hudson vs. O'Brien.
344—Koehr vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.	2477—Witte vs. Brown.
	1264—Pomeroy vs. Roberts.
1805—Jackson vs. Delaney.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2714—Rhodes vs. Murphy.	2631—Jardine vs. The Mayor, &c.
693—Hardenburgh vs. Cockroft.	3889—Lennon vs. The Mayor, &c.
1848—Gallett vs. Nichola.	2750—Furlong vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Co.
3903—McCarthy vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.	
78—Ely vs. Stilwell.	
2744—Smith vs. Brague.	1753—Gardner vs. Sherwood.
3801—McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.	2570—Moller, &c., vs. Tuska.
2668—International Life and Trust Co. vs. Franklin Fire Insurance Co.	2571—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4924—Gledhill et al. vs. Siney et al.	1511—Speight vs. Hyslop.
	3428—Ryan vs. Connelly.
5298—Reno et al. vs. Crow.	3334—Porsch vs. Rabe.
5299—Reno et al. vs. Haff.	4925—Downing vs. Racey.
5362—Chatterton vs. Phelps, Jr.	3456—Averill vs. Egan.
	4009—Bertine vs. Jobes.
5372—Dawziger vs. Farnenhols.	4827—Carpenter vs. Dinsmore.
5328—Koch vs. Schemberg.	5448—Wood vs. Miller.
5454½—Schmidt vs. Bobley.	4970—Dooling vs. Ryan.
	1290—Udall vs. Schanck.
965—Howitt vs. Shook.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4708—Murphy et al. vs. Mistnacht.	3297—James vs. Olmstead.
	5087—Fisher vs. Barr.
4883—Hanger et al. vs. Feeney.	5117—Nelson, Jr., et al. vs. Gastling.
823—Cowen vs. Dodd.	
5093—O'Donnell vs. Flanagan.	4971—Douglass et al. vs. Gaynor et al.
	2383½—Weston vs. Shook.
5194—McKenna vs. Farley et al.	5291—Matthews vs. Curren et al.
4236—Walton vs. Tathill et al.	5292—Same vs. Same.
4355—The Ætna Ins. Co. vs. Spence.	5178—Schlumpf vs. Smyth.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4335—Simpson vs. Bruce.	5001—Kirkawa vs. Suchy.
5417—Priessler vs. The Manhattan Met. & Chem. Co.	5013—Detain vs. Hulseberg.
	5318—Henning vs. Simonsfeld.
3867—Whitney vs. Oberndeff.	5389—Schwartz vs. Godechand.
2034—Weiss vs. Sulzer.	
5022—Fuerth vs. Altmayer.	5307—Samuels et al. vs. Lothar.
5063—Howard vs. Rionda.	
5070—Purdue et al. vs. Westcott.	5370—Seer vs. Hoffman, Jr., impleaded.
5314—Richardson vs. Anderson et al.	5371—Seer vs. Chamberlain.
3965—Freeman vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.	5402—Marks vs. Lynch.
	5430—Klingberg vs. Samuel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned until Monday next.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Earle vs. Scott; Manhattan Savings Institution Dodge; In the matter of Hefferen; In the matter of Harper; Consolidation Coal Company vs. Poughkeepsie Eastern Railroad Company; Hayward vs. Obermann; Aaron vs. Klein. Memorandums.

McMurray vs. McMurray; memorandum for counsel. Metzger vs. Liston; Meyer vs. Gebhard; McGlaughlin vs. Dillon; Goodhue vs. Rosenfeld; Warren vs. Hunt; Martin vs. Lyon. Granted.

Baily vs. Stewart; motion granted. Memorandum. United States Rifle and Cartridge Company vs. Hovey; order settled as amended.

Elliott vs. Cayuga Lake Railroad Company; opinion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union	72⅛	1000	Lake Shore	73⅝
500	do...s3.	72⅝	300	do	73⅝
1000	do...s2.	72⅝	200	do...b3.	73⅝
1400	do	73⅛	200	do...b3.	73⅝
100	do	73⅛	500	do...s3.	73⅝
100	do...s3.	73⅛	3100	do...30	73⅝
100	Ohio & Miss	23¾	300	do...b3.	73⅝
100	Erie Railway	31¾	100	do...b3.	73⅝
200	do	31⅝	400	Union Pacific	25
3500	do	31	1100	do...s3.	25⅛
1600	do	30⅝	200	do...s3.	25⅜
300	North-west...b30.	52	100	do...b3.	25⅜
100	do...b3.	52⅜	100	do	25⅜
100	Pacific Mail	43	500	do	25⅜
200	do	43⅛	200	do...s3.	25⅜
100	do	43⅜	100	Rock Island	95⅜
100	do...s3.	43⅜	100	do...s3.	95⅜
100	do	43⅝	400	St. Paul	39⅜
100	do...b3.	43⅝	200	do...s3.	39⅝
100	do	43⅝	300	do	39⅝
200	do...s30.	43⅝	100	do...s3.	39⅝
100	do...b3.	43⅝	500	Tol. & Wabash	35⅜
100	do...s3.	43⅝	200	do...s3.	35⅜
100	do...s3.	43⅝	100	do	35⅜
100	do...s3.	43⅝	100	do...s3.	35⅜
100	do...s30.	43⅝	100	do...s3.	35⅜
100	do	43⅝	100	do...s3.	35⅜
100	do...s3.	43⅝	100	Panama	107
200	do	43⅝	50	do	107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$20,000	U.S.6s,'81,reg.	116¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
10,000	U.S.5-20C,'65.	117¾	12,000 do...reg.
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C.	119	12,120 do...c.
	'65, new	119½	10,000 U S 6s,10-40 C.
3,000	U.S.5-20C,'67.	120	$2,000 U. S. 5s,10-40 R.
100	do...reg.	120	5,000 do...reg.
500	do	120	16,000 U. S. 5s,'81,C.
1000	do...s30.	120	5,000 do...reg.
100	do	120	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, New.	62	100	Erie Railway...b.c.	30⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s, New	62	300	do	30⅝
	6 cous. b. c.	62¼	200	do	30⅝
4,000	Tenn. 6s, O. b. c.	61	1000	do	30⅝
5,000	S. C. 6s, New. A.		1000	do	30⅝
	& O.	20	200	do	30⅝
1,000	C. & R. R. 7s.	105¾	300	do	30⅝
5,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	102	200	do	30⅝
1,000	do	101⅝	200	do...s5.	29⅝
3,000	M. & St. P. 8s 1st	107	300	do...s3.	29⅝
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st.	109	200	do	29⅝
15,000	C. & N. W. Con.		300	do...s3.	29⅝
	C. G. B.	20	774	do	29⅝
2,000	do	78½	200	do...s3.	29⅝
1000	Erie 1st	103	1000	do	29⅝
5,000	C. P. & A., Old.	102	200	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	73½
5,000	E. J. Con. 6s, '83.	95	300	do...c.	73½
5,000	N. Y. C. 1st.	103	200	do...s3.	73½
11,000	Bur. 1st. 7s.	106	500	do	73½
5,000	U. Pac. 1st.	86¼	400	do...s3.	73½
10,000	do	86⅝	200	do...b3.	73⅝
3,000	C. C. & I. 7s.	102	200	do	73⅝
14,000	M. & St. P. & M. D.	81	400	do...s3.	73⅝
	2d Mech. Bank	135	800	do	73⅝
	2d Cent. Nat. Bank	101	300	do...s3.	73⅝
20	Bank of Amer.	140	200	do...s5.	73⅝
6	Del. & H. Canal	117	70	Mor. & Es.	97
	do...b.	117	500	U. Pac...b. c.	25¾
200	West. U. Tel.	72⅞	200	do...b3.	25¾
500	do...s5.	72⅞	300	do	25¾
35	do	72¾	300	do	25¾
200	do...b. c.	72⅝	100	do...s5.	25¾
100	do	72⅝	200	do	25¾
500	do	72⅝	1500	do	25¾
600	do	72¾	200	do...s3.	25¾
200	do	72¾	1500	do	25¾
3100	do	73	200	do...s3.	25¾
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133	100	do	25¾
100	C., M. & St. P.	33⅜	300	T., W. & W.	35¾
200	do	33⅜	100	do	35¾
	Wells, Fargo Ex.	50	300	do	35¾
100	Adams Ex.	100	300	do	35¼
200	do	108¾	300	do	35¼
1,300	Pacific Mail	43¾	600	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	93
200	N. Y. C. & H.	98¾	50	Chi. R. & Q.	100¾
100	do	98¾	100	C. & R. I.	99⅜
111	do	98¾	300	do	99⅜
300	North-western	39	100	do	99⅜
100	do	39⅛	300	do	99⅜
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98	200	do	99¼
100	do	98	200	do	99¼
100	do	98¼	100	Lake Shore	74
600	do	98¼	40	do	73⅞
100	do	98¼	100	do	73⅞
200	do	98¼	100	do	73⅞
100	do	98¼	200	do	73⅞
35	Del., L. & W.	109¼	200	do	73⅝
40	do	109¼	100	Chi. & A.	101
100	do	109¼	100	Alt. & Tar. Pf.	28
100	At. & P. Pf.	15	100	Ham. & St. J.	28
100	C., C. & I. C.	18¾			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union	72⅛	100	Union Pacific	25¼
100	do...b3.	72⅛	100	do...b3.	25⅜
300	do...s3.	72⅛	2400	do	25⅜
100	do	72⅛	500	do...s3.	25⅜
3100	do...s3.	72	300	Ill Cent. Sch.	92
600	do	72	100	North-West...b3.	39⅜
100	do	71⅞	400	North-W. Pref.	64
400	Pac. Mail	43⅜	100	Pac. Mail...s3.	43¼
300	do	43⅜	400	Rock Island	95⅜
200	do...s3.	43⅜	100	do...s3.	95⅜
100	do	43⅜	100	do	95⅜
100	do	43⅜	300	do	95⅜
600	do	30⅛	100	do...s3.	95⅜
1000	do	30⅛	500	Tol. & Wabash	35⅜
600	do	29⅞	300	do	35⅜
700	do	29⅝	500	do...b3.	35
100	Lake Shore	73¼	100	do	35¼
100	do	73⅛	100	do...s3.	35¼
400	do...s3.	73	100	do	35¼
100	do	73	100	do...s3.	35¼
200	do...s3.	73⅛	100	do	35
100	do	73⅛	100	Panama	107
200	do	73⅛	50	do	107

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$22,000	U. S. 5-20 R.		$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.
	'62	113¾	'67. 119⅝
20,000	U. S. 5s, R. '81.	113	5,000 U. S. 5s, C. '81. 113¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$6,000	S. C. 6s, n. A. & O.	20	100	Erie R.	b. c. 29¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, New.	62	100	do	29¾
8,000	U. Pac. 7s, L. G.	79	300	do	29¾
10,000	U. Pac. 10s, In.	79¼	200	do	s5. 29¾
7,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	82	300	do	s3. 29¾
1,000	Ala. & Chat. 1st.	100	200	do	29¾
1,000	N. J. Cen. Con.	101¾	200	Mich Cen.	74
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.		50	Ill. Cen. R.	b. c. 96
	Cons. G. Pa.	78¼	400	L. S. & M. So.	b. c. 72¾
8,000	do	78¼		do	72¾
1,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	93¾	100	do	s10. 72¾
1,000	C. P. & Ash. old.	102	200	do	72¾
3,000	C. & N. W. 2d.	89	100	do	72¾
6,000	O. & M. Con. S. F.	92	300	do	s3. 72¾
	10 Adams Express	107	300	do	72¾
25	do	b. c. 107¼	500	do	s3. 72¾
100	Erie 1st	103	1000	do	72¾
5,000	C. C. & I. C.	102	200	L. S. & M. S.	b. c. 73½
14,000	M. & St. P. & M. D.	81	400	do	s. c. 73½
	97 Mech. Bank	135	800	do	73½
	7 Cent. Nat. Bank	101	300	do	73½
20	Bank of Amer.	140	200	do	s5. 73⅞
6	Del. & H. Canal	117	70	Mor. & Es.	97
	do	b. s. 117¾	500	U. Pac.	b. c. b3. 26¼
200	West. U. Tel.	b. c. 72⅞	200	do	b3. 25¾
500	do	s5. 72⅞	300	do	25¾
35	do	72¾	300	do	25¾
200	do	b. c. s3. 72⅝	100	do	s5. 25¾
100	do	72⅝	200	do	25¾
500	do	72⅝	1500	do	25¾
600	do	72¾	200	do	b3. 25¾
200	do	72¾	1500	do	25¾
3100	do	73	200	do	s3. 25¼
100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	133	100	do	25¼
100	C., M. & St. P.	b. c. 33⅜	300	T., W. & W.	b. c. 35¾
200	do	s3. 33⅜	100	do	35¾
	Wells, Fargo Ex.	50¼	300	do	35¼
100	Adams Ex.	100	300	do	s60. 35
200	do	108¾	300	do	35¼
1,300	Pacific Mail	43¾	600	St. L. & I. M.	b. c. 93
200	N. Y. C. & H.	b. c. s3. 98¾	50	Chi. R. & Q.	100¾
100	do	98¾	100	C. & R. I.	b. c. 99
1000	do	s3. 98¾	300	do	99⅜
300	North-western	39	100	do	s3. 99⅜
100	do	39⅛	300	do	99⅜
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98	200	do	99¼
100	do	98	200	do	99¼
100	do	s3. 98¼	100	Lake shore	s4. 73⅝
600	do	98¼	2000	do	73¾
100	do	98¼	100	M. W. Prof.	s60. 23
200	do	98¼	200	Rock Island	95⅜
100	do	98¼	100	St. Paul	R. 33¼
200	Union Pac.	s10. 25	100	Ohio & Miss	23¾
100	do	s3. 25	100	St. Paul	R. 33¼
600	do	b3. 25⅛	100	Ohio & Miss	23¾
300	do	25⅛	100	Atl. & Pac.	Pf. 15
98	N. Jersey Cen.	108¼			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. C. 5s, '81	b. c. 118	600	Erie Railway	29¼
	do	118¾	600	do	29⅜
300	West. Union	72⅞	100	do	29⅜
1300	do	73⅛	100	do	29¼
200	do	b3. 72	100	do	b3. 29¼
100	Pacific Mail	43⅛	600	do	s3. 29
800	do	s3. 43	100	do	29⅛
1000	do	43	200	do	29⅛
300	North-western	39	100	do	s3. 29⅛
100	do	39⅛	300	do	29⅛
700	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98	200	do	29¼
100	do	98	200	do	29¼
100	do	s3. 98¼	100	Lake shore	s4. 73⅝
22	do	98¼	100	do	96
600	do	98¼	40	do	96
100	do	s3. 98¼	100	do	96
200	do	98¼	100	do	96
100	do	98¼	100	do	s3. 96
35	Del., L. & W.	b. c. 109¼	200	do	s3. 95⅝
40	do	109¼	100	Chi. & A.	b. c. 101
100	do	109¼	100	Alt. & Tar. Pf.	28⅜
100	At. & P.	15¾	100	Ham. & St. J.	p. c. 28
100	C., C. & I. C.	b. c. 18¾			

TUESDAY, June 9—P. M.

In the Money line no new features are apparent. The offerings of capital are largely in excess of all current requirements of responsible borrowers, whether for speculative or mercantile purposes. Call loans range from 2@4 ₱ cent.; and the best discounts are quoted at 5@6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Last week's City Bank currency clearances were $444,888,492, or a daily average of $74,148,082. Monday's, currency clearings were $74,156,882; to-day's, $66,622,129. From London the report is of a further addition of £28,000 to the bullion reserve of the Bank of England. The Treasury Department controls a currency balance of $12,179,608 at the close of business to-day.

The Sub-Treasury coin disbursements thus far this week, on coin interest account and in redemption of called 5-20s, have been as follows:

	Coin Interest Payments.	Redeemed 5-20s.
Monday, June 8	$66,000	$30,000
Tuesday, June 9	96,000	16,000

Reversing the course of affairs at the Stock Board, as noted in our last, the market on the Railway and Miscellaneous list is again *bearish*, to-day, and prices are down ⅜@1¼ per cent. generally, and in the instance of Erie fully 2½ per cent., from the closing quotations of yesterday, on a restricted business, the speculation as a whole showing very little spirit. The serious depression in Erie shares in the London and local markets is attributed mainly to the reports in circulation of possible combinations, with a view to the control of the property adverse to the interests of the legitimate stockholders and creditors of the Company; and, in part, also to the decreased earnings of the road. The published estimates of their earnings for the first five months of the current year show a falling off of about half a million dollars in the gross revenue of the Company. The extreme heaviness in Erie works against the whole market on the speculative dealings. Lake Shore is off ⅝; Union Pacific, 1; Wabash, ⅜; Western Union, ⅜; and Pacific Mail, 1 ₱ cent. The worst sales of the day were made near the close, though on the very latest transactions a rather firmer feeling is manifest.

Closing Quotations—June 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113½	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117½	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120	119¾
American Gold	110½	110¾
Bills on London, 60 days		

N. Y. Central and Hudson	98¼		97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	96½		95⅛
Pacific Mail	43		41
St. Paul Common	33¾		33½
St. Paul Preferred	52⅜		52
Western Union	72½		71⅞
Union Pacific	26		25
Lake Shore	73⅝		72¾
Toledo and Wabash	35¾		35
North-west	39¾		39⅛
North-west Preferred	54¾		53½
Delaware and Lackawanna	109		109
Central of New-Jersey	108		108
Panama	108		107½
Erie	31½		29⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	23¾		23⅛

The internal revenue of the Government thus far in the current fiscal year has been $96,349,119.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $6,631,708, against $5,614,992 same week last year. Foreign Exchange is weaker in price and very slow of sale, the quotations at the close being $4 87½ and $4 90 to the £ Sterling. In the Gold speculation there is not much life to-day, the extremes of the price are 110¼@110¾, leaving off at 110⅜, or ⅛ ₱ cent. higher than yesterday. Last week's Customs revenue at this port averaged $374,799 a day. The income from the same source this week runs somewhat lighter. On Monday it was $291,000; to-day it is $414,000. The specie shipments to-day are only $258,000 of gold coin and $5,000 of silver by the Havana steamer. The borrowing rates on gold ranged from 2 ₱ cent. to flat, and the carrying rates from 2@1 ₱ cent.

The course of Gold thus far, this week, has been as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday	110⅝	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛
Tuesday	110⅛	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜

Highest price of Gold, this year 114⅜
Lowest price of Gold, this year 110⅛

The Gold Exchange Bank reports its daily clearings and resulting balances thus:

	Gold Clearings.	Gold Balances.	Currency Balances.
Monday	$66,355,000	$1,353,905	$1,529,525
Tuesday	45,638,000	1,178,765	1,991,567

Moderately active dealings are reported in the Public Funds at the Stock Board, and through the commission-houses, at a slightly lower range of prices on most issues, the features of exceptional weakness being the earlier series of the 1862 Five-twenties, and the new Five per cents, which issues have been unduly depressed, as compared with the impression made on the balance of the list by the late decline in gold. State Railway Bond are about steady, on a moderate inquiry.

Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, of this City, has been unanimously elected Trustee of the Northern Pacific Railroad by the first mortgage bondholders, in place of J. Edgar Thompson, of Philadelphia, deceased.

The latest bids for the Public Funds were as follows:

Currency 6s	114⅜	5-20s, '65, new, coup.	119½
6s, '81, reg	116	5-20s, '67, reg	116⅜
6s, '81, coup	120⅝	5-20s, '67, coup	119⅝
5-20s, '62, reg	113½	5-20s, '68, reg	116
5-20s, '62, coup	113⅝	5-20s, '68, coup	119⅜
5-20s, '64, reg	116	10-40s, reg	113¼
5-20s, '64, coup	116	10-40s, coup	113¼
5-20s, '65, reg	116	5s, '81, reg	113
5-20s, '65, coup	117⅛	5s, '81, coup	113
5-20s, '65, new, reg	115⅝		

And the bids for the Railway Mortgages at the Stock Board as follows:

Alb. & Sus. 2d	98½	Buff. & State L. 7s	97
Alb. & Sus. 3d	80	Lake Shore Div. bds.	95¼
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	50	L. S. cons. coup. 1st	97½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	52	L. S. cons. reg. 1st	96
Chi. & Alt. 1st 7s	100	L. S. cons. coup. 2d	81½
Joliet & Chi. 1st	107	Mar. & Cin. 1st	100
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st. 93		Mich. C. cons. 7s, 1902.	95¾
Chi., R. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	110¼	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82.	109¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	105¾	N. J. So. 1st 6s	95
Cen. R. of N. J. con. c.	101⅞	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	110
Cin. & S. Tun. bds.	100¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	95
M. & St. P. 1st 8s, P. D.	106⅞	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	96¼
M. & St. P. 1 7-10 P. D.	91⅜	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	88
M. & St. P. 1st M. C. & M	80½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101⅛
Chi. & N. W. cons. bs.	87	N. Y. & Har. 7s, '88	106
Chi. & N. W. 1st	102⅞	H. R. 7s 3d, '75	100⅜
Chi. & N. W. con. G. bs.	78¾	Har. 1st 7s coup	106½
Gal. & Chi. Ext	101	Har. 1st 7s reg	105½
Gal. & Chi. 2d	99	North Mo. 1st	84
Gal. & Chi. 1st	107	O. & M. cons. S. F.	92½
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	99	O. & M. cons.	91
Del., L. & W. 1st	106¾	O. & M. 2d	71
Del., L. & W. 2d	106	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	92¾
Del., L. & W. 7s conv.	102	West. Pac. bds.	84
Mor. & Es. 1st	105¾	Union Pac. 1st bds.	84¼
Mor. & Es. 2d '71	94	Pac. R. of Mo.	90
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Erie 3d 7s, '83	90¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90¼	Clev. & P. cons. S. F.	97
Erie 5th 7s, '85	91¼	Clev. & P. 2d	100½
Long Dock bds.	98	Col. C. & I. 1st	81
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	86	St. L. & I. M. 1st	93
Han. & St. J. G.	109	Alt. & T. H. 1st	100½
Han. & St. J. conv. M.	75	Tol. & W. 1st	95½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. '75	103¾	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div	76
Dub. & S. C. 1st	94	Tol. & W. 2d	67
Dul. F. & M. 1st	93⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92⅜
M. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	100⅜	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	102½	Quincy & T. 1st, '90	83½
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	104	Laf., B. & M. 1st	72½
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97¼	Hgn. & Cen. Mo. 1st	75
Clev. & Tol. old bds.	102	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	73½
Det., M. & T. bds.	99¼		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100¾	
City 6s, new		
Camden and Amboy	125¼	125½
Pennsylvania Central	42⅝	42⅞
Reading	56⅞	57
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	
Catawissa Preferred	41	41½
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19
Northern Central	36	36¼
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan		99

The reports as to crop prospects thus far this season have been unusually encouraging from nearly all sections of the country, as to Grain. And from the Cotton-growing States the advices are generally more favorable than they were a few weeks since, when the estimates of damage by the recent destructive floods were much more serious than they would appear to be at present. The reports from the Red River section are as yet exceptionally gloomy.

The committee appointed by the President of the Stock Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Brayton Ives, John B. Norris, John Cecil, and Frederick White, to argue against the imposition of the Brokers' tax of 1-20 per cent. on sales of stocks and gold, left for Washington last evening.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ CLAIMS AGAINST JAY COOKE & CO., Bought by H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

☞ $200,000 MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL GOLD Firsts, wanted in exchange for a large tract of real estate near Fordham. Principals only need apply; Box No. 1,725 General Post Office, New-York.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 9—2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2⅝ ₱ cent., which is the same as that by the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 29¼.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28¾@28⅞. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 28; do., Preferred, 50¾.

PARIS, June 9—Evening.—Rentes 59f. 77½c.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat 12s. 4d.@12s. 7d. ₱ cental for average California White; 12s. 7d.@12s. 10d. for Club do., and 10s. 6d.@11s. 3d. for Red Western Spring. Corn 34s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard 52s. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,500 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Trade report—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is dull, and prices are rather lower for all articles.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped June and July, at 8 11-16d.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—Petroleum 10¼d. ₱ gallon for refined, and 9d. for spirits.

6 P. M.—Tallow 41s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 50s.@50s. 3d.; Sperm Oil, £103@£104 ₱ ton.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MOBILE, June 9.—Cotton dull and weaker; Middling, 16½c.@16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.@16c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@15c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 101 bales; exports, coastwise, 541 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 15,585 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 345 bales; gross receipts, 861 bales; exports, to France, 2,934 bales; sales, 250 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 72,329 bales.

GALVESTON, June 9.—Cotton nominally ⅛c. lower; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 75 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,304 bales; to the Continent, 3,333 bales; stock, 37,000 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkg.	65	Hides, bdls	9
Copper, bdls	221	Lead, bbls	9,450
Copper, sheets	311	Tallow, pkg.	176
Rags, bdls	2,175	Leather, sides	34,443
Cotton, bales	318	Beef, pkg.	166
Flour, bbls	22,277	Pork, bbls	691
Meal, bbls	1,301	Cut-meats, pkg.	682
Meal, bags	1,165	Lard, tcs	266
Wheat, bushels	397,457	Lard, kegs	200
Corn, bushels	26,150	Oil-cake, pkg.	680
Oats, bushels	37,384	Butter, pkg.	3,405
Rye, bushels	1,500	Cheese, pkg.	12,441
Malt, bushels	1,250	Starch, pkg.	1,066
Peas, bushels	300	Tobacco, bbls	855
Beans, bbls	147	Tobacco, pkg.	228
Hemp, bales	23	Wool, bales	215
Hops, bales	180	Whisky, bbls	945
Hides, number	80		

COFFEE—A better demand is noted for most kinds, with prices quoted ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. higher, closing firmly. Holders are less urgent in offering supplies. Sales have been made of 680 bags Rio, by the San Bias, on private terms, and 4,068 bags Laguayra, by the Abbie Dunn, at 19½c.@20c. gold. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, fair ordinary, 18¼c.@18¾c.; prime, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 20c.@20½c. gold, ₱ lb., 60 days credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@22c.; gold; Java, 22½c.@26c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21¼c.; Porto Rico, 17c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 17¼c.@19c.; Mexican, 17¾c.@19c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@21½c.; Savanilla, 16½c.@18½c.; Guaxos, 16c.@18½c., and Jamaica, 16½c.@19c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been almost neglected for early delivery, only 120 bales having been purchased, all for spinning, and further reduction of ¼c. @ ½c. An active business has been reported for forward delivery, opening 3-16c.@¼c. lower, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 29,100 bales, (of which 7,800 bales were last evening), and 21,800 bales to-day, and 4,600 bales more at the call, on the basis of Low Middling, with June option closing at 17¼c.; July, 17 5-16c.; August, 17¾c.; September, 17⅝c.; October, 17¾c.@17 5-16c; November, 17⅞c.; December, 17 1-16c.@17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 313 bales including 59 bales from Baltimore, and 254 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,223 bales, and thus far this week, 9,134 bales, against 9,001 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,686,556 bales, against 3,438,919 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 5,431 bales; to the Continent, 2,733 bales. Stock in New-York, 127,890 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 230,773 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¾	14¾
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¾	16¾	16¾
Strict Good Ordinary	16¾	16¾	17 1-16	17 1-16
Low Middling	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Middling	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Good Middling	19⅜	19½	19½	19⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull since our last, and prices have been again quoted lower, in most instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. off yesterday's prices, under more urgent offerings. The demand has been mainly for home trade purposes, and for job lots of stock. Very little inquiry has been noted for shipping grades, which have been difficult to sell other than small lots, with prices nominal. Purchases consist of 6,000 bbls. at $5 20@$5 40 for Western shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 80@$6 45; poor to very good Minnesota Extras, for shipping, at $6 10@$6 95 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been sparingly sought after, at easier and irregular prices. The dealings have been wholly in small job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 30@$10 75 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues quiet and nominal. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, with sales of 50@$8 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$5 85. Corn-meal has been moderately active, within the range of $4 70@$4 90 for very inferior to choice yellow Western, $5 20@$4 40 for Jersey, and $4 75@$4 80 for Brandywine ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 350 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active inquiry for the better grades of Spring, chiefly for No. 2 Milwaukee and prime to choice No. 1, prices of which have been quoted a shade higher, closing firmly. No. Chicago and the poorer grades of Spring are lower and irregular, having been in comparatively slack request, while the offerings have been liberal. Winter Wheat has been quite sought after, in good part for export, and quoted stronger in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 236,500 bushels, at $1 48@$1 52 for ordinary to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 50 for purchases, and $1 50@$1 53 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota, and $1 52 for very choice Duluth; $1 44@$1 48 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 47@$1 48 for prime to choice; No. 3 do. at $1 42@$1 44, mostly at $1 43; No. 2 Northwest do. $1 41@$1 42½ for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 30@$1 40 for very poor to choice ungraded Spring, chiefly at $1 40@$1 47 for fair ordinary to prime; $1 44 for poor White

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Fate—Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mr. Theodore Hamilton, Mr. Charles Leclercq.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Chariot Races—Gymnastic Acts—Menagerie. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Camille—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. McKee Rankin.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Hamlet—Signor Tommaso Salvini, Signora Isolina Piamonti.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Lady of the Lake—Mr. E. Eddy, Joe. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Night—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Seven Dwarfs—Variety.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

ROBINSON HALL.—The Royal Marionettes.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10

The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum..... 3

The Weekly Times, per annum..... 2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 23d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The opening chapters of Mr. William Black's *new story, "A Fight for a Wife," written exclusively for this journal, will be published in* The Times *of Sunday next, and completed the following week.*

From time to time Jay Gould manages to get rumors satisfactory to himself started upon the "street," and reporters are apt to pick them up for news. Among the latest of these productions is the story that Gould is likely to come again into possession of the Erie Railway. We should look upon such an event as that as a great disgrace to the Erie road, and incidentally to the whole City; but so far as we can ascertain, the announcement is without the least foundation. We have always said, and we stick to it, that the proper place for Jay Gould is the jail, not the Erie or any other railway board.

A bill has been submitted from the Conference Committee on the currency question. It is approved by Senators Morton, Merriman, and Sherman, and by Representatives Maynard and Farwell, but not by Mr. Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania. It is substantially the bill last passed by the House, with a modification as to the rate in which greenbacks shall be withdrawn, and the date at which a holder of $50 in United States notes may have the valuable privilege of exchanging them for a five per cent. bond. The new bill provides that as the banks increase the issue of their notes, an amount of legal tenders equal to thirty-seven and one-half per cent. of the increase shall be withdrawn until the maximum of the legal tenders reaches $300,000,000; then the banks may go on issuing *ad libitum*. This is certainly "inflation without redemption," if anything can be, and it is difficult to see how the President can approve it. That it will pass Congress, if pressed, there is little doubt; and two vetoed bills, both in the wrong direction, are not unlikely to be the outcome of six months' incessant discussion of the financial question.

The time may come when the noble lines of Whittier will be Charles Sumner's surest passport to an immortality of fame. To have died worthy of such a lament is a distinction reserved for but few statesmen in these days. The poem will do more than anything which has been said or written about Sumner to keep fresh the power of his example, and to commend to the imitation of all time the glory of a great work nobly done. As a sample of poetic art, Whittier's elegiac verse will take a high rank among that class of poems at the head of which stand Milton's "Lycidas," Tennyson's "In Memoriam," and Burns' "Lament for Glencairn."

From the balloting of yesterday in the Rhode Island Legislature for a United States Senator, there is occasion to fear that the protracted and not altogether creditable struggle in Massachusetts is to be imitated in the smaller State. In the two houses 100 votes were cast, of which Gen. Burnside received 39, and the remainder were scattered among twenty different candidates. There was, of course, no election, and the two Houses adjourned to meet in joint convention to-day, and resume balloting in accordance with law. It is to be hoped that, meantime, some understanding will be reached which will render an election possible without further contest. There ought to be no trouble in choosing a Senator in Rhode Island. The State has many able and honest men, any one of whom would worthily represent her in the Senate. We hope one of them will be chosen without further squabbling.

So long as the labor strikers only injured themselves, their proceedings were not matters of much public concern; but now that they have resorted to violence in order to prevent others from earning the wages which they refuse, it is time for the authorities to interfere. The assaults which have been made by strikers upon Italian laborers at Fifty-first street and Broadway should have been prevented by the Police, or if they were unable to do that, the assailants should have been arrested and punished. It should be understood by the Police that there are some things which they must do, whatever may be the shortcomings of their chiefs. Foremost among these imperative duties is the preservation of the public peace, and the protection of all persons in their lawful avocations. These poor Italians have been repeatedly stoned and driven from their work, and some of them have been dangerously injured. If such outrages are to be permitted, it will soon become obvious to everybody but Mr. Havemeyer that Matsell is more dangerous to the public peace than Reddy the Blacksmith would be in his position.

The youthful citizen is already celebrating the Fourth of July with his fire-crackers and torpedoes—an amusement which might be praiseworthy if it did not so often lead to severe accidents in the streets. There is an ordinance relating to this nuisance which ought to be put in force by the Police. People who allow their boys to make night and day hideous by exploding torpedoes and crackers in back yards ought to remember that the sick and dying may be within earshot of the din, and to have a little consideration for the sufferings of others. The practice of throwing fire-works into the public roads, so that the diversion of looking at runaway horses may be provided, out to be put down, without waiting for a long list of serious accidents.

We trust that the Common Council will not underestimate the importance of the codification of municipal ordinances undertaken by the Bar Association, because the lawyers of that body have generously resolved to do it for nothing. The work is one of no ordinary importance to the community at large, as well as to the legal profession. Anybody who has dipped into the undigested and contradictory mass of Corporation ordinances will appreciate the difficulty of discovering precisely what they sanction or forbid on any specified point. Attention has been repeatedly called by Mr. Eaton and others to the necessity of bringing order out of the chaos of local legislation which has accumulated since the last attempt at codification. The new digest will no doubt be carefully done, and we trust it will, when complete, be promptly confirmed by the Aldermanic boards.

MAKING PUBLIC OPINION.

Many of our readers must have noticed the important part which the imagination plays in politics. The warm weather seems to bring this faculty into startling activity. The correspondents of the papers sprout all over with invented news, and the "intellectual departments" bristle with little yarns which ought not to deceive a school-girl in her teens. Yet there must be many grown-up persons who believe in them. When a certain commodity is being produced on a great scale, we may be quite sure that there is an extensive demand for it. Tittle-tattle is what many people like, and they are not particular as to whether it is true or false. Many of our beloved and honored fellow-laborers on the press are well aware of this little weakness, and study to adapt their beautiful compositions to it. At present they are dealing largely with what may be called personal politics. Gen. Grant is very ill. Gen. Grant is *not* ill, but is laying his plans for a third election. Senator Fenton has "made it up" with the Administration. Senator Conkling is run for the Presidency. Mr. Cornell is to succeed Senator Fenton. Poor old Havemeyer is to be elected Governor of New-York State. As for ourselves, since we have an incurable and most unpleasant habit of expressing very decided convictions on public questions, without any regard to the "politicians," we are to be snuffed out—it is so easy to crush a newspaper, and, of course, we shall die easily. And so the odds and ends are emptied into the Bohemian's *pot au feu*, and it is a satisfaction to know that some poor wretches contrive to get a dinner out of the dismal broth when it is cooked.

The caucus of the Republican members of Congress, held on Monday, afforded another excellent opportunity for our dear brethren. That caucus was to do wonderful things. It was going to declare war upon the President. It was to pick out a candidate for the campaign of 1876. There was to be a general "row," ending in the dissolution of the Republican Party. Unfortunately, the event did not quite justify this promising programme. There was some formal business to be transacted, and the Republicans in Congress met to talk it over. They do not seem to have taken a very wide range in their deliberations. Perhaps if they had allowed themselves greater scope, they might have given the writers of rub-a-dub articles a few new subjects. They might not have hit upon the next President, but they could have decided that several men who strongly desire to occupy that position have not much chance of reaching the goal. We all know these would-be candidates, or some of them, and it is quite clear to everybody but themselves that their prospects have not been improved during the present session of Congress. They have allowed the President to take the lead on financial questions, while they "prudently" waited to see which way the wind was blowing. It is often said that Gen. Grant has good luck. But in this instance he has been aided by the dullness of his secret or avowed rivals.

When the question of the successor to Chief Justice Chase was being hotly discussed, and every other paper but this was nominating a candidate, we ventured to remark that the man selected would probably be one not mentioned by any of the prophets, and who would take the country completely by surprise. And, without flattery, we may venture to say that this prediction was fully borne out by the event. We should be disposed to make a similar prediction respecting the Presidential election of 1876, if we made any at all. It is not very likely that Gen. Grant is laying the wires for a re-election, although we have once before warned his competitors that he is a good deal stronger than they imagine. Military glory lasts longer than any other kind of fame—it makes an impression on the popular mind which is scarcely ever effaced. And this is no less true of Gen. Grant than it was of the First Napoleon in France, or the Duke of Wellington in England, or of many other soldiers whose names will immediately occur to any of our readers who happen to have a good memory for history. Whether the fact is to be regretted or not, there is no denying that it *is* a fact. And it will have its influence in our own politics. The Republican "leaders" who are keeping a sly eye upon the White House, will do well to bear it in mind. Some of them think that if they could only hire a machine to present their "claims," it would be all right. We hope they will try the experiment, because it will teach them a lesson. They will find that public opinion is not to be created by stationing a party of *claqueurs* in this or that city. In 1872 we doubtless did something toward re-electing Gen. Grant, but in that case we were merely the exponent of public opinion; we did not make it. Mr. A. or Senator Z. may think it highly desirable that he should be "cracked up," and may fancy that a slavish newspaper can do the job for him. That idea has brought many a decent man to grief, as it will bring the persons who are now hugging it to their breasts. It is a relic of the times when the Chinese gong business really did have some influence in elections, especially in local contests; but the country has outgrown all that. A candidate for the Presidency has to deal with a well-informed, reflective people, who read all sorts of newspapers, but retain a very decided opinion of their own on men and affairs. The Presidential aspirants may not believe that, but it is true. Still, we hope they will try every means that occurs to them to get themselves well advertised and puffed, because they will burn their fingers most thoroughly in the process, and the experience will do some of them a vast deal of good. And who the men are who most need this little corrective of ambition we shall endeavor to indicate some other day.

THE INGERSOLL DECISION.

The tedious course of the civil suits brought by the State against Tweed, Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, and Connolly has practically come to an end with the decision rendered in Ingersoll's case by the Court of Appeals yesterday. To understand the force of this decision, it is necessary to recapitulate the history of these suits. The proceedings of the State began with the visit to Albany, in October, 1871, of a delegation from the Committee of Seventy, and with the authorization by Gov. Hoffman and the then Attorney General, enabling Charles O'Conor and such counsel as he might associate with him to prosecute on behalf of the State the Ring thieves of New-York, with a view to the recovery of some part of the stolen money. The necessity for the intervention of the State arose from the fact that the men to be sued controlled not only the local prosecuting officers, but also the local courts. No sooner had the intention of the State to prosecute been announced than Mayor Hall ordered the Corporation Counsel to bring "match suits" in the name of the City Corporation and the County Board of Supervisors against Hall himself, Tweed and Connolly. The State counsel justly stigmatized these actions as mere collusive suits, and went on with their allotted task in disregard of so transparent a device to head them off.

The action against Ingersoll and others was commenced at Albany on Oct. 24, 1871, by the service of process against Tweed. By December of the same year, a Special Term decision was obtained, denying the motion to discharge Tweed from arrest, and so release the bail of one million dollars in which he had been held. In February, 1872, this decision was affirmed by the General Term for the Third Department. Tweed's counsel then demurred to the complaint charging him and those impleaded with him with the wrongful appropriation of some six millions of dollars, and demanding judgment against them for that amount, with accrued interest. This sum, it will be remembered, represented the money stolen under cover of the proceedings of the Interim Board of Audit, which have also furnished the basis of the successful criminal suits against Tweed, Ingersoll, and others. The demurrer was made on the following grounds: That the plaintiffs (the people of the State) have no legal capacity to sue in this action; that the complaint fails to make out a sufficient cause of action; that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, and the County Board of Supervisors ought to have been included as parties defendant.

The real legal difficulty in the case turned, however, upon the right of the State to sue, as opposed to the claim set up by the defendants that the County of New-York was the party actually aggrieved, and, therefore, the true party plaintiff. In June, 1872, the demurrer was overruled by a Special Term order, and this order was affirmed by a General Term decision, in which Justices Miller and Potter took the side of the State, and from which Justice Parker dissented, claiming that suit ought to be brought by the County. In August, 1872, before the latter decision had been reached, Ingersoll appeared by counsel to get his case separated from that of his co-defendants. Justice Ingalls, of Albany, allowed his motion to strike out as "irrelevant and redundant" certain portions of the complaint against him. The same Judge allowed a change of venue to New-York, and Ingersoll then repeated in substance the demurrer made by Tweed to the now amended complaint. In March, 1873, Judge Hardin allowed the demurrer previously set aside at Albany, and in May last the General Term of this district affirmed Judge Hardin's decision. The State—with one General Term decision in its favor and another against it—immediately carried the matter to the Court of Appeals. The appeal was made on May 15, 1873, so that it has taken just 360 days to reach a decision.

After the first hearing in May last, the Court of Appeals in November ordered a reargument on the following two questions: 1. Was the title to the money which is the subject in controversy in the County of New-York? 2. If the money was the money of the County, can the Board of Supervisors maintain an action for the cause stated in the complaint in behalf of and for the benefit of the County? It has apparently been proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Appeals that both these questions admit of an affirmative answer. Without at present discussing the grave consequences to the tax-payers of great cities which are involved in this decision, its immediate effect upon the Ring civil suits will, as we take it, be briefly as follows: Corporation Counsel Smith will take the place of the Attorney General as the nominal director of these suits on behalf of the consolidated City and County of New-York. In abandoning the suits against Tweed, Woodward, and Connolly, the State must release the bondsmen of these parties. The City and County has Tweed in its custody, and cannot, therefore, demand bail for his appearance. The State has Ingersoll in its custody, and his bail has already been exonerated. Woodward and Connolly it will be necessary to catch before fixing the amount of their bail-bond, and thus the last existing security for the reappearance of the latter has been withdrawn. To whatever hands the conduct of the suits may be committed by the Corporation Counsel, they will doubtless be promptly proceeded with. The prospects for getting a judgment are good, now that the cases are at length to be tried on their merits. The prospect of finding property in the name of any of the defendants out of which to recover say seven millions of dollars are certainly not brilliant.

JUSTICE IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday three of the Commissioners of Charities in Brooklyn were found guilty of a conspiracy to violate the law regulating their duties. The trial has been a long one, consuming nearly a week, and the result is calculated to encourage the friends of good government in the City. The Commissioners hold very important offices. They purchase and dispense the supplies given out in charity by the county, and have immediate supervision of the charitable institutions. Their expenditures, which reach several hundred thousand dollars annually, have, in the past, been grossly extravagant, and, without doubt, corrupt. The crime with which the Commissioners have been charged is the willful and corrupt refusal to comply with the law which required them to purchase all articles not perishable only after advertising for and receiving bids, and then only from the lowest bidder. It was proved on the trial that this provision of law had been repeatedly violated; articles not at all perishable—wooden pails, plug tobacco, caustic soda, and the like—had been purchased, without advertisement, of men who were not dealers in the several articles, but who were friends of the Commissioners, at rates far above the market value. On this evidence the charge of the Judge was very clear, and a verdict of guilty was returned.

The Commissioners were shrewdly defended. Their counsel first tried to get them off on the ground that the law violated by them had been repealed, but this was overruled. It was then alleged that their sins were sins of omission, and that they did not know the law; but it was not difficult to show that the law had not been violated innocently, nor without injury to the city. It was asserted that the offense was a very small one, to which the law affixes only a moderate punishment; but the jury were not convinced that a crime of corruption is less a crime because by the letter of the law it cannot be punished as it deserves. In addition to these pleas, there were several somewhat obscure points of law involved, on which an appeal may probably be taken to the higher courts. But the conviction of the Commissioners in the first instance, even if they escape through some loop-hole of the law, is a great gain for justice.

For this the new District Attorney, Mr. John Winslow, deserves very considerable credit. So far as we have been able to judge, the case has been tried with ability and with unusual skill and energy. The argument of the prosecution before the jury was straightforward, logical, and sensible, and was in excellent spirit. We have no doubt that Mr. Winslow will press the remaining indictments against officials with equal vigor, and we hope he will meet with equal success.

GOVERNING THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ever since the establishment of the National Government and the cession to it of the territory in which it has a local habitation, the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia has been a matter of no little trouble. The political status of the District was anomalous. Being neither a State nor a Territory, Congress was forced to assume direct control of affairs with which the members were not, and could not be, familiar. As a result of these circumstances, and of the further fact that Congress did not take much interest in matters which, by comparison, seemed trivial, Washington, so to speak, ran down at the heels. What was everybody's concern became nobody's business, and the capital of the nation became the most unsightly and uncomfortable of American cities. After this fact had been apparent to everybody else for many years, Congress finally became aware of it, and, as an experiment, the management of its own affairs was deputed to the inhabitants of the District. It was made a Territory, with a Governor and Legislature and a Delegate in Congress.

It cannot be denied that the first and outward results of this change of policy were excellent. In a short time Washington was transformed. From being the ugliest and most uncomfortable of our cities, it speedily became the most beautiful and pleasant. Only those who knew the city as it was and know it as it is can appreciate the value of the improvements which were undertaken and have been prosecuted nearly to completion by the District Government. Many streets which were alternately useless from mud and dust have become pleasant drives in all sorts of weather. Sewers have been constructed where they were imperatively needed, and many repulsive sights upon the surface of the city have been removed; the main thoroughfares have been brought to a sensible grade, and the numerous plazas scattered throughout the city have been so handsomely decorated that they are agreeable to the eye. In doing all this, much money was of course required, but there is reason to believe, from the testimony taken before the Congressional Investigating Committee, which has just concluded its labors, that more money was expended than was necessary.

As a consequence of its labors and the investigation which followed from them, the District Government has fallen into hopeless disrepute. Whether it was merely reckless or thoroughly corrupt has not been clearly proved, nor is it a matter of much consequence. In either case it was apparent that the experiment upon which Congress ventured in establishing that Government had resulted in a failure, and a change of some kind was necessary. The committee has reached this conclusion, and yesterday introduced a bill which entirely supplants the present system, and makes further innovations in the Government of the District. The new plan returns the District to its former dependency upon the National Government, but there are some temporary changes in the method of administration which we think are for the better. The President is to appoint a commission of three persons, who shall supplant the present Governor and Board of Public Works. The powers and duties of these Commissioners are so strictly defined that there can hardly be any abuse of their authority. As a further precaution, an officer of the Engineer Corps of the army is to be detailed to have control of the completion of the street improvements, and the character of all these officers is a guarantee that this work will be honestly performed.

The bill goes much further in the way of reforms. It prohibits any further issue of certificates of indebtedness in the name of the District, and constitutes the First and Second Controllers of the Treasury a board to audit all outstanding claims, which appears to us a very sensible provision. A tax is also provided for maintaining the credit of the District for the year ending June 30, 1875, which will doubtless produce an amount ample for the purpose, and, all things considered, will not press heavily upon property-holders. Thus far the bill is merely provisional in its character, but it is to be further enacted that a joint select committee of Congress shall be appointed, consisting of two Senators and two Representatives, whose duty it shall be, during the recess, to prepare a plan for the permanent government of the District, and report the same on the first day of the next session.

In case the bill passes, the committee to be appointed will by no means have an easy task. The proper government of the District has from the foundation of the nation been a difficult problem; but whatever may be the result of the efforts for improvement now being made, it cannot be denied that Congress has been sincerely anxious to secure reform. Upon a suspicion that the present system has been the means of corruption, it is proposed to supplant it with something which will serve the public interests without being open to that reproach. That some action in the matter is necessary is quite clear, and that which is intended by the pending bill is as likely as anything else to attain the desired end.

VACCINATION.

An exceedingly important bill, as affecting the public health, is now before the Governor awaiting his signature, and we are surprised to hear that it encounters some opposition in the Mayor's Office of this City. It is an act to confer the benefits of vaccination on the poor of our Metropolis. It has been universally approved by the medical profession, and passed both Houses without opposition. Our readers should understand that owing to the indifference of the poor to vaccination, we are liable to epidemics of small-pox every five or six years—that is, each year a certain number of babies are born who are not vaccinated, and who, in the course of five years, amount to such a number as to form a fruitful soil for a new crop of this disease. The danger of such neglect may be judged from the statistical fact that of those unvaccinated, about one in six attacked die, while of the vaccinated, the proportion is about one in one hundred and fifty.

Moreover, an epidemic in this City spreads all through the country, and impairs the general health. A further evil from a small-pox outbreak in this City is that a vast deal of work is thrown on the small-pox visitors and vaccinators, during a very brief period, and in consequence, their duty is not thoroughly done. Many persons are imperfectly vaccinated; vaccine matter is obtained from doubtful sources; it is not carefully investigated to see that it contains no blood-corpuscles, or matter which may engender other diseases, and much evil is occasioned to the community by the haste and carelessness of a good work. This was the experience of 1871, when the small-pox epidemic broke out, and the Board of Health had suddenly to employ a large corps of visitors, and to spend from $30,000 to $40,000.

They succeeded, indeed, in "stamping out" the pestilence, but it was at much expense, with considerable loss of life, and with such careless use of vaccine matter as, no doubt, to occasion many other diseases. The true policy for a Board of Health and for a city is to anticipate disease—to prevent in time. It saves money and saves life. The quality of vaccine matter ought to be as well known as that of a brand of wine. One of the experts of vaccination in this City—the late Dr. Loines—if called before a court in regard to a child vaccinated from his dispensary, could give the pedigree of the vaccine matter for the previous ten years. This is as it should be. There should be no carelessness or hap-hazard about so important a subject. Every particle used by our Health authorities ought to have been under the microscope or taken out by experts. It must be remembered, also, that the poor are singularly indifferent to or ignorant of vaccination. The authority mentioned above has stated publicly that one person in ten among the poor will be found to be ignorant of what vaccination is.

The Vaccination bill, now before the Governor, is an intelligent effort to meet and prevent these evils. It authorizes the Board of Health to appoint a small corps of visitors, who shall go from house to house among the poor quarters twice a year, to vaccinate the children. The vaccination is not precisely compulsory, and yet so much authority is given to the board by the act that a strong pressure could be brought to bear upon all the poor to vaccinate their children. The Register, too, is required to report to the board the names of all infants newly born, and then the inspectors of the board will, either by writing or by personal visitation, ascertain if, after a given period, they have been vaccinated. The board are authorized also to have a sort of vaccine department, and to sell their surplus virus, the fund to be used for gratuitous vaccination. There are now incessant applications to them from the army and navy, and all sources, to obtain pure virus. They have no authority to sell it. And there is no source in the country whence pure matter is certain to be obtained. It is believed that this provision would pay almost the whole expenses of the vaccine department, and insure a supply of pure vaccine matter for the entire country.

Under this wise and benevolent law, the Board of Health would, during the whole year, be engaged in preventing small-pox. They would be vaccinating when they could do it thoroughly and carefully. The great source of the epidemic, the tenement-houses, would be faithfully visited, and every child attended to. The board would know of new-born infants, and would soon see to it that these were guarded against disease. They would have means and time to obtain the purest vaccine matter, and could distribute it through the country.

What possible objection could there be to this act? We cannot understand why Mr. Green or Mr. Havemeyer should oppose it. Is it that they were not consulted in its framing, and feel themselves shorn of a little of their power by any department's forming a bill without their approval? We trust that Gov. Dix will be far above any such petty objections, and will consult, independently, the general good of this community in his action upon it.

THE COMING BOY.

We have heard a great deal about the "coming man," his possible skill in horsemanship, and his probable taste for wine. The coming woman, too, we have had pictured to us as a sort of Lord Bacon in petticoats, (if, indeed, she condescends to wear those badges of an extinct servitude,) who shall divide her time between voting for female Congressmen, singing the praises of Miss Anthony in a very deep bass, and metaphysically withering the ex-oppressor. But of the coming boy prophecy has been strangely silent, although, if it be true, as the proverb tells us, that the boy is father to the man, the point should have its interest for the historian of the future. To those who are curious to know what sort of being the coming boy is likely to prove, there is ample material for the formation of an approximate and, on the whole, not very reassuring judgment.

It is not pleasant, certainly, to contemplate the coming boy as a desperado in long clothes, a thief and an assassin in jackets, a sort of miniature edition of the doctrine of total depravity, a rosy-cheeked compendium of original sin; yet such we must anticipate he will be, unless the newspapers sadly belie the boy of the present. When, some time ago, we related the story of those exceedingly enterprising young gentlemen of a certain English academy, who were finished and desperate duelists at the mature age of ten, we thought the summit of youthful enlightenment had been reached. But there is a college in Canada which could give the English academy odds in the way of infantile wickedness, and beat it hollow. What, after all, is a duelist, however desperate, to a Thug of the good old East Indian pattern in the way of downright genuine depravity? That was the nice little idea that some nice little boys of St. Laurent College, near Montreal, bethought themselves of, by way of relieving the monotony of their studies. They organized a select secret society of Thugs, bound together by the orthodox amount of blood-curdling oaths, and sworn to take the lives of such of their playmates and teachers as displeased them. They had already marked out for slaughter some nine of the former and two or three of the latter, and on the appointed day, on the base-ball grounu, the massacre was to have begun. The intended victims, however, made a most unorthodox resistance, and out of the youthful band of Thugs, all of whom were armed with knives and pistols, only one had courage enough to use his weapons. He fired his pistol, shot another boy in the head, and then promptly fled, while his associates were ingloriously captured.

If such are the pleasing results of education, it is not at all surprising to hear that street boys, who have not enjoyed the softening influences of an academic course, take naturally to murder and highway robbery. Joseph Bullance, aged eleven, and Andrew Primrose, otherwise known as "Gimpy," had long been the terror of the youth of Jersey City, when not long since they were captured. Each had in his hip-pocket a single-barreled pistol and numbers of pawn-tickets for the stolen jack-knives, "agates," and peg-tops they had wrested from their luckless victims. Nor is it at all wonderful that when James McKeagney and William Tobin, of Troy, neither of whom is yet fourteen, quarreled the other day, they should have promptly resorted to the "code" for a settlement of their dispute. McKeagney presented a revolver, while Tobin drew a knife, and a historic battle would doubtless have ensued, when one John Palmer, whose eleven years have not taught him discretion, essayed to act the doubtful, if blessed, part of the peacemaker. He was rewarded by a shot in the head from McKeagney's pistol, which only failed to kill him because boys, apparently, are never killed except by overeating.

Even these exploits, however, grow dim beside the enterprise of a young colored ruffian of Georgia, who, at the age of ten, has set out, according to his avowed resolution, to simplify the difficulties of the Civil Rights bill by "killing out the race." In this laudable undertaking he had already succeeded in very nearly killing, by beating or drowning, several small negro children, when it was thought time to restrain his statesman-like ardor and lock him up.

Certainly if these are signs of his character, the coming boy is not a very agreeable prospect. Perhaps, after all, Mr. Adams was right in asserting before the Massachusetts Legislature as a reason for opposing reform schools, that depravity was inherent in boys and increased by association. If the principle be correct, we shall soon need, from present indications, a separate school-house for every boy until he gets old enough to go to a separate prison.

SEA AND RIVER BATHING.

At this season of the year the desire to escape from burning heat for a "brief spell" prompts a large number of otherwise careful and prudent persons to remain for quite a "long spell" in the surf at the sea-side, and in the cooling waters of rivers. The intention to take a few dips and get out may be strong enough before going in, but the pleasure of the sensation soon becomes altogether too great to be resisted, and the minutes fly past so quickly that half an hour seems almost "no time." Bathing in cold water, as nearly all medical men admit, has an excellent effect upon the body when done in moderation, but when done recklessly it becomes an injury rather than a service to health.

Many of those who do not accustom themselves to a morning bath during the Winter and Spring, no sooner feel the effects of Summer heat than they rush madly toward the nearest stream and plunge in. It never strikes them that it might be better for the system to remain only five or ten minutes at first, and gradually increase the allowance. They stay in three and four times longer than they ought, and, as a result of the indiscretion, often lay the foundation of fatal diseases. On Sunday last the bathing season may be said to have been really "inaugurated." The sudden change in the thermometer was the means of sending thousands of the residents of New-York and Brooklyn in quest of places in which to breathe fresh, pure air. Having tried without success to reduce the temperature of their bodies by drinking lager-beer, lemonade, and iced water, they finally decided to bathe, and in they went, and in they remained, to the great alarm of wives and sweethearts on shore, who vainly endeavored to persuade them to get out. In the matter of bathing, women always display more prudence than men. Whatever it may be that causes them to do so, whether from fear of drowning or not, the fact remains that but for their influence the death-rate would be much larger.

After a Sunday spent in this reckless manner, the strongest man finds on Monday morning that his bones ache, that his limbs have become stiff, his muscles sore, and that the weight of his head is sadly out of proportion to the remainder of the body. The hour or more spent in the water may not be entirely responsible for this condition, but it is safe to say that it has contributed a good deal toward it. How much more rational it would be if those who desire to bathe would, as we have said before, begin by indulging in a five or ten minutes' dip, according to strength, and keep on increasing the time up to half an hour. The propriety of ever remaining in longer than half an hour may very well be questioned. Some persons are so constituted that they might paddle about in the water all day; but it is not because there are such persons that all bathers can go and do likewise without feeling evil effects from it. We have heard of instances in which men of slight build and moderate lung power have become stronger and healthier while occupied as attendants in Turkish baths during nine hours out of each twenty-four. Yet this must not be regarded as an argument in favor of a constant residence in the blinding heat of the Turkish bath.

The disposition to run to extremes is shown in bathing, as in everything else. The difference between a little and a great deal is only studied by the few. The average person is very apt to reason as did the cow in the clover-patch: "This clover is very sweet; if I eat a little of it I shall be sure to long for more; whereas if I fill myself full, it will make me fat, large, and strong." A similar fate to that which befalls the cow under such circumstances often overtakes the man, but the lesson taught is soon forgotten.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GAS NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible the Board of Health has determined to allow the Gas Company located at the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, to poison the atmosphere over a large portion of the City, while they are expected to protect its citizens from disease and pestilence?

Whenever the wind has been easterly for the past month, in fact frequently during the past year, the offensive odor has been blown into our houses, streets, and parks to such an extent as to render a residence in the upper part of the City unbearable—and all that this bloated corporation may make a heavy dividend for its grasping stockholders, who receive such immense returns on their original investments.

Where is there another city in Europe or the United States that suffers as New-York does from poor gas and the horrid odors caused by making it? The writer has been in many of the large cities of the world, and never yet has found worse gas or more offensive smells from the gas works than are found in this wealthy emporium. Look at Boston and Philadelphia, which are near us, and you find brilliant and clear gas, without these smells which New-York is becoming familiar with. Now, why is this state of things permitted to exist, and why does not the Board of Health do its duty and abate the nuisance at once? Let the company be stopped from making gas at all until it will make a good article that leaves no offensive odor, and, if necessary, let the City and its citizens use oil and candles in the meantime; they will find in these substitutes health as well as economy.

Do ventilate this subject, and thus confer an additional obligation on many of your suffering subscribers. G.

A REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your correspondents of late appear to be greatly distressed in behalf of dogs, lest they be put to some inconvenience by the muzzling process; but I observe that none of them suggest any cure for hydrophobia, or any means by which our streets can be cleared of vagabond curs, which are at any time of year, muzzled or unmuzzled, a nuisance. I think if some of the medical men, especially those who are so solicitous about the cruelty of muzzling dogs, would direct their attention, scientifically, toward the practical development of some remedy for the most terrible of all diseases—hydrophobia—they would serve mankind. We have had enough sentimental twaddle concerning the comfort and convenience of the canine species, and I would now suggest that something be said or done in the interests of man. There are at all times thousands of ownerless dogs about our streets, and they are neither useful, ornamental, nor safe. Instead of muzzling them, cut the tail off close behind the ears. Meanwhile, let the learned doctors go to work and see if they can remove the stigma which rests upon them while they are obliged to confess that the most dreadful of all diseases defies their utmost skill in its treatment. Come, bring forth, or kill off the street [illegible] R. S. G.

THE SUMNER MEMORIAL.

THE SERVICES AT MUSIC HALL, BOSTON, YESTERDAY.

THE AUDIENCE AND THE MUSICAL PROGRAMME—WHITTIER'S POEM ON THE SUBJECT OF THE DAY—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS OF EX-GOV. BULLOCK—THE ADDRESS OF MR. CURTIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, June 9.—The formal services of to-day, on behalf of the Commonwealth, in commemoration of the life and character of the late Senator Sumner, were as full of interest, and attracted as great a throng, as though the death of the renowned man had but just occurred, and the first extended eulogy, instead of the third, was to be delivered. The Music Hall in which they were given was crowded in every part with a representative audience, including the State authorities and members of the Legislature, the Mayor of the city, Justices of the courts, and many distinguished citizens in politics and letters—such as Vice President Wilson, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Henry Longfellow, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edwin P. Whipple, Alexander H. Rice, and James T. Fields. The hall was most extensively and elaborated draped, in accordance with designs specially prepared for the occasion. The services began after the entrance of the members of the State Government, with State officials and others, who had marched in formal procession from the State-house, led by a military band. There was a voluntary on the great organ by Mr. Dudley Buck at the commencement, and then a chant by the Temple Choir, of this city, and prayer by Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarke. The following aria, from Handel, was next sung by Clara Louise Kellogg: "I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth, and though worms destroy the body, yet in my flesh shall I see God; but now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept." Then Whittier's poem, written for the occasion, was read by Prof. Churchill. It is as follows:

WHITTIER'S POEM.

"I am not one who has disgraced beauty of sentiment by deformity of conduct, or the maxims of a freeman by the actions of a slave; but, by the grace of God, I have kept my life unsullied."—*Milton's Defense of the People of England.*

O mother State! the winds of March
Blew chill o'er Auburn's Field of God,
Where, slow, beneath a leaden arch
Of sky, thy mourning children trod.

And now, with all thy woods in leaf,
Thy fields in flower, beside thy dead
Thou sittest, in thy robes of grief,
A Rachel yet uncomforted!

And once again the organ swells,
Once more the flag is half-way hung,
And yet again the mournful bells
In all thy steeple-towers are rung.

And I, obedient to thy will,
Have come a simple wreath to lay,
Superfluous, on a grave that still
Is sweet with all the flowers of May.

I take with awe the task assigned;
It may be that my friend might miss,
In his new sphere of heart and mind,
Some token from my hand in this.

By many a tender memory moved,
Along the past my thought I send;
The record of the cause he loved
Is the best record of its friend.

What hath been said, I can but say;
All know the work that brave man did,
For he was open as the day,
And nothing of himself he hid.

No trumpet sounded in his ear,
He saw not Sinai's cloud and flame,
But never yet to Hebrew seer
A clearer voice of duty came.

God said: "Break thou these yokes; undo
These heavy burdens. I ordain
A work to last thy whole life through,
A ministry of strife and pain.

Forego thy dreams of lettered ease,
Put thou the scholar's promise by,
The rights of man are more than these."
He heard, and answered: "Here am I!"

He set his face against the blast,
His feet against the flinty shard,
Till the hard service grew, at last,
Its own exceeding great reward.

The fixed star of his faith, through all
Loss, doubt, and peril, shone the same,
As, through a night of storm, some tall,
Strong light-house lifts its steady flame.

Beyond the dust and smoke he saw
The sheaves of freedom's large increase,
The holy fanes of equal law,
The New Jerusalem of peace.

No wail was in his voice,—none heard
When treason's storm-cloud blackest grew,—
The weakness of a doubtful word,
His duty, and the end, he knew.

The first to smite, the first to spare;
When once the hostile ensigns fell,
He stretched out hands of generous care
To lift the foe he fought so well.

For there was nothing base or small
Or craven in his soul's broad plan;
Forgiving all things personal,
He hated only wrong to man.

The old traditions of his State,
The memories of her great and good,
Took from his life a fresher date,
And in himself embodied stood.

How felt the greed of gold and place,
The venal crew that schemed and planned,
The fine scorn of that haughty face,
The spurning of that bribeless hand!

If than Rome's tribunes statelier
He wore his Senatorial robe,
His lofty port was all for her,
The one dear spot on all the globe.

If to the master's plea he gave
The vast contempt his manhood felt,
He saw a brother in the slave,—
With man as equal man he dealt.

Proud was he? If his presence kept
Its grandeur wheresoe'er he trod,
As if from Plutarch's gallery stepped
The hero and the demi-god,

None failed, at least, to reach his ear,
Nor want nor woe appealed in vain;
The homesick soldier knew his cheer.
And blessed him from his ward of pain.

Safely his dearest friends may own
The slight defects he never hid,
The surface-blemish in the stone
Of the tall, stately pyramid.

Suffice it that he never brought
His conscience to the public mart;
But lived himself the truth he taught,
White-souled, clean-handed, pure of heart.

What if he felt the natural pride
Of power in noble use, too true
With thin humilities to hide
The work he did, the lore he knew?

Was he not just? Was any wronged
By that assured self-estimate?
He took but what to him belonged,
Unenvious of another's state.

Well might he heed the words he spake,
And scan with care the written page
Through which he still shall warm and wake
The hearts of men from age to age.

Ah! who shall blame him now because
He solaced thus his hours of pain?
Should not the o'erworn thresher pause,
And hold to light his golden grain?

No sense of humor dropped its oil
On the hard ways his purpose went;
Small play of fancy lightened toil;
He spake alone the thing he meant.

He loved his books, the art that hints
A beauty veiled behind its own,
The graver's line, the pencil's tints,
The chisel's shape evoked from stone.

He cherished, void of selfish ends,
The social courtesies that bless
And sweeten life, and loved his friends
With most unworldly tenderness.

But still his tired eyes rarely learned
The glad relief by Nature brought:
Her mountain ranges never turned
His current of persistent thought.

The sea rolled chorus to his speech,
The pine-grove whispered of his theme;
Where'er he wandered, rock and beach
Were Forum and the Academe.

The sensuous joy from all things fair
His strenuous bent of soul repressed,
And left from youth to silvered hair
Few hours for pleasure, none for rest.

For all his life was poor without;
Oh Nature, make the last amends;
Train all thy flowers his grave about,
And make thy singing birds his friends!

Revive again, thou Summer rain,
The broken turf upon his bed!
Breathe, Summer wind, thy tenderest strain
Of low, sweet music overhead!

Nor cant nor poor solicitudes
Made weak his life's great argument;
Small leisure his for frames and moods
Who followed duty where she went.

The broad, fair fields of God he saw
Beyond the bigot's narrow bound;
The truths he molded into law,
In Christ's beatitudes he found.

His State-craft was the Golden Rule,
His right of vote a sacred trust;
Clear, over threat and ridicule,
All heard his challenge: "Is it just?"

And when the hour supreme had come,
Not for himself a thought he gave;
In that last pang of martyrdom,
His care was for the half-freed slave.

Not vainly dusky hands upbore,
In prayer, the passing soul to heaven
Whose mercy to the suffering poor
Was service to the Master given.

Long shall the good State's annals tell,
Her children's children long be taught,
How, praised or blamed, he guarded well
The trust he neither shunned nor sought.

If for one moment turned thy face,
O Mother, from thy son, not long
He waited calmly in his place
The sure remorse which follows wrong.

Forgiven be the State he loved
The one brief lapse, the single blot;
Forgotten be the stain removed,
Her righted record shows it not.

The lifted sword above her shield
With jealous care shall guard his fame;
The pine-tree on her ancient field
To all the winds shall speak his name.

The marble image of her son
Her loving hands shall yearly crown,
And from her pictured Pantheon
His grand, majestic face look down.

O State so passing rich before,
Who now shall doubt thy highest claim?
The world that counts thy jewels o'er
Shall longest pause at Sumner's name!

After the reading of the poem, Miss Adelaide Phillips sang, selecting the aria from Mendelssohn, "O rest in the Lord; wait patiently for Him, and He shall give thee thy heart's desires. Commit thy way unto Him, and trust in Him, and fret not thyself because of evil-doers." The orator of the day, George William Curtis, was then presented to the audience by Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock, in the following words:

"In the train of those paying mournful tribute to Charles Sumner, most fit is the presence of the Legislature of Massachusetts. By their act, twenty-four years ago, the gate was opened through which he passed to the Senate of the United States for his life, and now, after this lapse of time and the close of his career, the Government and the people of this Commonwealth contemplate with a just and solemn satisfaction the contribution they then made to the higher sphere of statesmanship. They recall his first appearance there, seemingly lost amid a majority who were the embodiment and type of an ideal so much less heroic and elevated than his own. With what masterly unreserve he began and continued his great mission, abating nothing, disguising nothing, sweeping in his perception on many of the vast results which have since been attained. How he lived to see his grand central aspiration realized, his main purposes accomplished, at his death leaving as a truth never before so well illustrated at the Capital, that the character of statesman and Senator derives added strength and lustre from the character of scholar and philanthrophist, liberator and reformer. At the moment of the greatest triumph of Wilberforce, on the passage of his bill abolishing the slave trade, Sir Samuel Remilly, amid the ringing acclamations of the House of Commons, called upon the younger members to observe how superior were the rewards of virtue to all the vulgar conceptions of ambition. In the hour of the greatest triumph of Sumner, the hour of his death, a like admonition arose from his vacant chair, calling upon the American public to mark the lofty exemplar by whom, amid abounding corruption, comparative poverty had been held as honor; to whom artifice and intrigue had been an abhorrence; who, in the long practice of official transactions and official manners, had never acquired an official heart; who had guarded his conscience against every assault, and always kept that vessel pure; upon whose headstone the whole Republic inscribes for its souvenance, 'Incorruptible and Unapproachable.' With one mind the Senators and Representatives of Massachusetts, successors to those who nearly a quarter of a century since sent him forth with the seal of his great commission, are present by these final and august ceremonies to deliver him over to history. In selecting their orator for this tender office, they could not fail to call for him who best would give voice to their energy. As our lamented Senator was a master in all the arts of literature, it is fitting that he should be embalmed by the art of another and similar master and personal friend. I introduce to you Mr. George William Curtis."

Mr. Curtis's oration was as follows:

THE ADDRESS OF MR. CURTIS.

After relating the evidences of the nation's grief—deep and unmistakable as it was in most sections of the country—and, after particularly picturing the great sorrow of Massachusetts, "a commonwealth lamenting a son so beloved, a servant so faithful, a friend so true," Mr. George William Curtis proceeded to deliver the last farewell and to tell of the character and career of Charles Sumner. He said:

"Into this State and these influences Charles Sumner was born sixty-three years ago, while as yet the traditions of Colonial New-England were virtually unchanged. Here were the town-meeting, the constable, the common school, the training-day, the general intelligence, the morality, the habit of self-goverment, the homogeneity of population, the ample territory, the universal instinct of law. Here was the full daily practice of what De Tocqueville afterward called the two or three principal ideas which form the basis of the social theory of the United States, and which seemed to make a republic possible, practicable, and wise. It was one of the good fortunes of Sumner's life that, born amidst these influences, he used to the utmost the advantage of school and college."

* * * "And I remember in the Midsummer of 1871, when he remained, as was his custom, in Washington, after the city was deserted by all but its local population, and when I saw him daily, that he rose at 7 in the morning, and with but a slight breakfast at 9, sat at his desk in the library hard at work until 5 in the afternoon. It was his vacation; the weather was tropical, and he was sixty years old. The renowned Senator at his post was still the solitary midnight student of the college."

Such was Charles Sumner's after-life education—the study of the man of an advanced culture, and an intensely practical experience.

Mr. Curtis went on to say:

"Sumner was soon at the Law School the favorite pupil of that accomplished magistrate, Judge Story, the right hand of Marshall, to whom in difficult moments the great Webster turned for law. But the character of his legal studies when, a little later, he was lecturing at the Law School—for he spoke chiefly of constitutional law and the law of nations, showed even then the bent of his feeling, the vague reaching out toward the future, the first faint hints and foreshadowings of his own ultimate career. Could it have been revealed to him in that modest lecture-room at Cambridge as he was unfolding to a few students the principles of international law, which in its full glory he believed to be nothing less than the science of the moral relations of States to each other, that one day in the Senate of the United States, and in its chief and most honorable place, he should plead for the practical application of the principles which he cherished, a recognized authority, and himself one of the lawgivers whom he had described as the reformers of nations and the builders of human society, how well might he have seen that culmination of his career as the most secret hope of his heart fulfilled!"

* * * "Then to the influences that made the man was added a residence in Europe. He returned a polished cosmopolitan; a learned youth who had sat upon the bench in Westminster Hall, and taught the judges the rulings of their own courts; who had mingled on equal terms in the bouts of lettered wit, no longer at the Mermaid, but at Holland House, and the breakfast-rooms of accomplished scholars in London and Paris and Berlin and Rome. He returned knowing almost every man and woman of renown in Europe, and he brought back what he carried away—a stainless purity of life and loftiness of aim, the habit of incessant work, which was the law of his being, and the tastes of a jurist, but not those of a practicing lawyer. His look, his walk, his dress, his manner, were not those of the busy advocate, but of the cultivated and brilliant man of society—the Admirable Crichton of the saloons. He was oftener seen in the refined circles of the city, in the libraries and dining-rooms of Prescott and Quincy, of Bancroft and Ticknor, than in the courts of law. Distinguished foreigners, constantly arriving, brought him letters, and he took them to the galleries and the college. But while he sauntered he studied. In his office he was diligently editing great works of law; not practicing at the bar, for indeed, he was not formed for a jury lawyer, where the jury was less than a nation, or mankind. The electric agility, the consummate tact, the readiness for every resource, the humor that brightens or withers, the command of the opposite point of view, the superficial ardor, the facility of simulation that makes the worst appear the better reason, the passionate gust and sweep of eloquent appeal—these were lacking, and wanting these, he did not seek the laurels of the jury advocate. Sumner's legal mind at this time, and throughout his life, was largely molded, trained to the contemplation of great principles and to lofty research. As one of his admiring comrades, himself a renowned lawyer, says of him: 'In sporting terms, he had a good eye for country, but no scent for a trail.' The movement of his mind was grand and comprehensive. He spoke naturally, not in subtle and dexterous pleas, but in stately and measured orations.

When he returned from Europe he was thought to have been too much fascinated by England, and throughout his life it was sometimes said that he was still inthralled by his admiration for that country. But what is more natural to an American than love of England? Does not Hawthorne instinctively call it 'Our old Home?' The Pilgrims came to plant a purer England, and their children, the colonists, took up arms to maintain a truer England, but an England still. They became independent, but they did not renounce their race nor their language, and their victory left them the advanced outpost of English political progress and civilization. The principles that we most proudly maintain to-day, those to which Sumner's whole life was devoted, are English traditions. The great muniments of individual liberty in every degree descended to us from our fathers. The Commonwealth, justice as the political corner-stone, the rule of the constitutional majority, the habeas corpus, the trial by jury, freedom of speech and of the press—these are English, and they are ours."

* * * "Such were the general influences that molded the young Sumner. But to what a situation in his own country he returned!—a situation neither understood nor suspected by the fastidious and elegant circles which received him. The man never lived who enjoyed more or was more fitted to enjoy the higher delights of human society than Sumner, or who might have seemed to those who scanned his habits and his tastes so little adapted for the heroic part. Could the scope and progress and culmination of the great contest which had already begun have been foreseen and measured, Charles Sumner would probably have been selected as the type of the cultivated and scholarly gentleman who would recoil from the conflict as Sir Thomas Browne shunned the stern tumult of the great rebellion."

Mr. Curtis then drew a graphic picture of the great conflict between the North and South, giving a brief sketch of Mr. Sumner's personal and political career throughout it, so far as the causes leading to the war and Mr. Sumner's principles in maintaining it. He sums up Mr. Sumner's feelings on going into the war as follows: "God help me!" cried Martin Luther, "I can no other!" "God help me," said Mr. Sumner, "I must do my duty!" "Those days are passed," continued Mr. Curtis, "that fearful conflict is over; and the flowers just strewn all through these sorrowing States, indiscriminately upon the graves of the blue and the gray, show how truly it is ended. Heaven knows I speak of it with no willingness, with no bitterness; but how can I show you Charles Sumner if I do not show you the time that made him what he was?" This was the political and moral situation of the country when he took the oath as Senator, on the 1st of December, 1851. The famous political triumvirate of the former generation was gone. Mr. Calhoun, the master-will of the three, had died in the previous year. Mr. Webster was Secretary of State; and Henry Clay, with fading eye and bowed frame and trembling voice—Henry Clay, compromise incarnate—feebly tottered out of the chamber as Charles Sumner, conscience incarnate, came in. As he took the oath the new triumvirate was complete, for Mr. Seward and Mr. Chase had taken their seats before.

Mr. Curtis then discussed Mr. Sumner's celebrated speech on the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, delivered on the 26th August, 1852. His résumé of the speech was more or less an unfavorable contrast of the political positions of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward on the question, interlarded with the quotation of some weak and silly anecdotes, which may or may not be founded in fact, but which certainly have no direct or positive bearing. Mr. Curtis' remarks were, at the least, not complimentary to the memory of Mr. Seward. But, by way of a finale, he quotes from Mr. Sumner's peroration: "By the Constitution which I have sworn to support, I am bound to disobey this act."

Again Mr. Curtis drew an unfavorable contrast between Mr. Sumner and Mr. Seward, in the nerve and even in the action of either of them, "when the reluctant mind of the North began to see that war was possible," and, passing over Mr. Seward's course, gave a strongly-worded eulogium of that of Mr. Sumner, forgetful that in eulogizing the one, it was totally unnecessary to decry the other. If Mr. Sumner has no better claim on posterity, as Mr. George William Curtis would seem to imply, than that which rests on a favorable contrast with a contemporary statesman, Mr. Sumner's reputation sinks below a standard far above which it has been placed by public acclamation.

Mr. Curtis then traced the course of Mr. Sumner's mind—moral, logical, and political, with a dash of the legal element—down to the attack on Fort Sumter. He described Sumner at such a moment, as follows:

"And as the crisis in which Sumner lived required that in a leader the qualities of a lawyer should be modified by those of the patriot and the moralist, so it demanded that the party man should be more than a partisan. He never forgot that a party is a means, not an end. He knew the joy and the power of association—no man better. He knew the history of parties everywhere—in Greece and Rome, in England and France, and in our own earlier day; and he knew how insensibly a party comes to resemble an army, and an army to stand for the country and cause which it has defended. But he knew above all that parties are kept pure and useful only by the resolute independence of their members, and that those leaders whom, from their lofty principle and uncompromising qualities, parties do not care to nominate, are the very leaders who make parties able to elect their candidates. The Republican Party was organized to withstand slavery when slavery dared all. It needed, therefore, one great leader, at least, who was not merely a partisan, who did not work for party ends, but for the ends of the party. It needed a man absorbed and mastered by hostility to slavery; a man of one idea, like Columbus, with his whole soul trembling over to the west, wearying courts and Kings and councils with his single incessant and importunate plea, until he sailed over the horizon, and gave a New World to the Old; a man of one idea, like Luther, pleading his private conscience against the ancient hierarchy, and giving both worlds religious liberty. Yes, a man of one idea. This was what the time demanded in public and party life, and this it found in Charles Sumner; not an anti-slavery man only, but a man in whose soul for thirty years the sigh of the slave never ceased, and whose dying words were a prayer to save the bill that made that slave wholly an equal citizen."

Mr. Curtis next reviews Mr. Sumner's position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and pays a tribute to the able diplomacy of Mr. Seward in the "Trent affair," apparently not so much on the justice of the case as because Mr. Sumner indorsed Mr. Seward's action by conclusively demonstrating that he deemed that "fidelity to our own principles demanded the surrender." But Mr. Curtis draws away the attention from the diplomatic ability of Mr. Sumner's letter to the Senatorial excitement over Mr. Sumner's indorsement of it.

Mr. Curtis also touched upon the minor questions in which Mr. Sumner was interested—those subsidiary to the abolition of slavery—and quoted largely from history to prove that Sumner was "more a moral reformer than a statesman," and that he is as sure "of his place in the second great period" of American liberty as the great patriots of the first period. Speaking of Mr. Sumner's later connection with the great Republican Party, Mr. Curtis said:

"As his career drew to an end, events occurred without which his life would not have been wholly complete, and the most signal illustration of the power of personal character in politics would have been lost. He was, as I have said, a party man. Although always in advance, and by his genius a moral leader, he has yet always worked with and by his party. But as the main objects of his political activity were virtually accomplished, he came to believe that his party, reckless in absolute triumph, was ceasing to represent that high and generous patriotism to which his life was consecrated, that its moral tone was sensibly declining, that it defended policies hostile to public faith and human rights, trusting leaders who should not be trusted, and tolerating practices that honest men should spurn. Believing that his party was forfeiting the confidence of the country, he reasoned with it and appealed to it, as more than twenty years before he had reasoned with the Whig party in Faneuil Hall. His hope was by his speeches on the San Domingo treaty, and the French arms, and the Presidential nomination, to shake what he thought to be the fatal apathy of the party, and to stimulate it once more to resume its leadership of the conscience and the patriotism of the country."

Of Mr. Sumner's position at this moment, Mr. Curtis speaks in touching terms; tells of his desertion by his most trusty friends, and of his almost utter isolation from his former political associates. At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Curtis held up Charles Sumner as a man whose self-appointed work none could do, but in whose footsteps all could worthily follow.

After the oration, which lasted two hours and ten minutes, a quartet, composed of Miss Kellogg, Miss Phillips, Mr. Fessenden, and Mr. Lyder, sang "Cast Thy burden upon the Lord," and the exercises closed with benediction by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

The only opinion heard expressed was of complete satisfaction with the effort of Mr. Curtis. Never did an orator more closely hold the attention of his hearers. The applause was frequent, though subdued, in recognition of the character of the services. At the conclusion the prominent men on the platform pressed around Mr. Curtis and congratulated him on the perfection of his effort.

"A FIGHT FOR A WIFE."

Mr. William Black's new story, "A Fight for a Wife," will be commenced in THE TIMES of Sunday next, and will be completed in two numbers. This is the first time that the gifted author of "A Princess of Thule," "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and "A Daughter of Heth," has written a story exclusively for an American journal. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES is the best newspaper published, and its very large and constantly-increasing circulation testifies to its popularity with the best classes of the reading public.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—The first locomotive and a train of three passenger coaches, containing a number of invited guests and representatives of the press, crossed the bridge this evening to test the strength of the track which has just been laid. Gen. Sherman, who was of the party, drove the last spike connecting the bridge track with that of the Vandalia Railroad. The train was run over the bridge several times, and about one-third the way into the tunnel on this side, finally halting in the centre span of the bridge, where toasts were drunk and brief speeches made. The occasion passed off in a satisfactory manner. The scientific testing of the bridge with immense weights and the various appliances known to the profession will be made in a few days.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER TURNED OUT OF OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—Joseph L. Killgore, Treasurer of the Board of Public Education for two previous years, and re-elected in April, was reported at a meeting of the board last evening deficient in his accounts over $800, and the board by a vote of 23 to 1 declined to accept his new bonds, declared his office vacant, and elected a successor. He had paid up the deficiency, and this action was taken because he is also in default as Treasurer of the city over $5,000. He vacated that office Jan. 1, and his accounts have only now been fully audited.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The performance of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" is not one in which the powers of Signor Salvini find a scope in keeping with their greatness. The Italian tragedian is neither in figure nor in manner the conventional *jeune premier*, and although it may be a fine thing to essay once in a while a character, the chief difficulty of which, in Signor Salvini's case, is to repress that mighty expression of dramatic impulses that endows his other efforts with their principal charm, it scarcely repays the artist or the listener. Signor Salvini portrayed *Maxime Odiot*, last night, with the uniform dignity and suavity which offset so well the grand outbreaks of which the impression has been noted in this place time and again. In the tower scene, however, he gave free play to the pent-up passion of the personage, and, after his leap from the balcony, there were three tumultuous calls before the curtain. At other stages of the performance considerable applause was elicited, but the whole play, seeming ill-adapted to the leading performer, appeared rather ineffective. To-night Signor Salvini plays in "Hamlet."

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

The series of performances at the Lyceum closed last evening by a recital of "La Princesse Georges." This play is the original of "One Wife." It is by no means one of Dumas' best, and its language is more *decolleté* even than that usually met with in the modern répertoire. To make a piece of this kind acceptable, first-rate acting is required. The representation at the Lyceum was creditable to some of the artists, but was deficient in *ensemble*. Mlle. Beauregard pictured with considerable charm and eloquence *Sévérine*, and gave to the lines in the second act, when she orders *Sylvanie* to leave her dwelling, an intensity indicating more than common sensibility and strength; M. Gerber portrayed, with his usual warmth, *De Birac*; and M. Lingé is to be mentioned for presenting a very self-possessed and dignified *Galanson*, but particular mention is not called for by any other effort, though a word of credit is due Mlle. Marguerite Villiers, who recited with vivacity and point a long and effective "speech," in the true Dumas style, in act the second. The orchestra was not on duty last evening, possibly for reasons akin to that which really suggested its absence on a momentous occasion when pecuniary difficulties were referred to as a "desire to avoid interrupting the continuity of the spectators' thought." The musicians—who, we trust, have already departed for New-Orleans, where a variable pitch and capricious metronome are, we should judge, indigenous—were not missed. The entertainments at the Lyceum have now terminated.

THE RHODE ISLAND SENATORSHIP.

THE FIRST BALLOT TAKEN—NO CHOICE—BALLOTING TO BE RESUMED TO-DAY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—The General Assembly met at Newport to-day and balloted in the separate Houses for United States Senator with the following result:

IN THE SENATE.

A. E. Burnside	15
Henry Howard	6
N. F. Dixon	5
William B. Lawrence	3
Charles Heart	2

Wm. Sprague, Wm. P. Sheffield, Amos C. Barstow, Geo. H. Brown, and R. G. Hazard, 1 each.

IN THE HOUSE.

Whole number of votes, 70.

Gen. Burnside	24
N. F. Dixon	14
A. C. Barstow	9
William Sprague	5
W. P. Sheffield	5
Thomas A. Jencks	3
Henry Howard	4
W. B. Lawrence	2

S. G. Arnold, G. H. Brown, Wm. Binney, and Seth Padelford, 1 each.

The Legislature will meet in convention at noon to-morrow, and resume the balloting.

It was announced in both Houses that Gov. Howard was not a candidate.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 9.—The sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy commenced here this morning at 9 o'clock. The President of the Institute, Dr. J. J. Youlin, of Jersey City, N. J., delivered an eloquent address, in which he gave statistics of the practice of homœopathy throughout the world, collated from material furnished to him by physicians in all parts of the world, and which exhibit the progress of homœopathy, number of physicians, institutions, journals, &c. France has 4,000 homœopathic practitioners, and numerous journals, hospitals, and dispensaries; Germany has 500 practitioners; Great Britain 400, and Italy 200, while in the United States, where its advancement has been most rapid since its introduction, in 1828, there are nearly 6,000 practitioners. The chief business of the sessions consists in the presentation of reports from various scientific bureaus. During the morning session very valuable papers on the functions and diseases of the lymphatic glands were presented by the Bureau of Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, and on the Materia Medica by the Bureau of Materia Medica and Pharmacy. These papers were ably discussed by distinguished homœopathists from the North, South-west, and West. About 300 members are already present.

The Institute of Homeopathy re-assembled at 8 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the business of the Bureau of Materia Medica. T. F. Allin, of New-York City, Chairman, presented a number of provings of the Calabar bean, which gives promise of being a very valuable drug. Other valuable provings were likewise presented, with reports on "Meningitis Cerebro-spinalis," the so-called spotted fever, and the Homeopathic treatment. These papers were discussed by the members, and referred to the Committee of Publication. During the day the veterans of the institute held their annual reunion, and the Committee on the World's Homeopathy Convention, to be held in Philadelphia during the International Exposition in 1876, was also called together.

A COLORED MAN KILLS HIS WIFE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9.—Merritt Dennis, colored, living near Apex, Wake County, while working in a cotton-field, yesterday, struck his wife with the weeding-hoe and killed her. He is now in jail in this city, and has confessed the deed. There were no witnesses to the murder. Dennis says they quarreled about a pair of pants, which his wife refused to mend; that she struck him first with a hoe, and he then struck her, but did not intend to kill her.

SUITS AGAINST THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9.—The suit of Anthony H. Swazy against the North Carolina Railroad to sell State stock to pay interest, and the suit of Alfred Self against the State Auditor to compel a levy of special taxes to pay the interest on the special tax bonds, were argued yesterday and to-day in the United States Circuit Court before Chief Justice Waite and Judge Bond. Decisions will be rendered in a few days.

THE OSAGE CEDED-LANDS CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 9.—The great land case between the settlers on the Osage ceded lands in Kansas and the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Gulf Railroads, was argued yesterday before Judges Miller and Dillon, in the United States Circuit Court at Leavenworth. The title to 960,000 acres of land, valued at $5,000,000, and the homes of 20,000 settlers are involved. The argument will be continued to-day, and a decision rendered before the court adjourns.

HEAVY SHIPMENT OF STRAWBERRIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—Ninety-four car-loads of strawberries passed northward from the Delaware Peninsula up to midnight yesterday. This is the largest shipment ever made in one day, and equals in bulk a heavy day's shipment of peaches.

MURDER BY A NEGRO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Sardis, Miss., says that a negro named Mose Gregory, living near there, becoming incensed at his wife, attempted to shoot her, and shot his daughter, Emma, thirteen years of age, and killed her. On being arrested, he admitted the killing, and said that he tried to kill his wife, and would kill her yet.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT BEACON PARK FOR $2,000.

BOSTON, June 9.—There was a large attendance at Beacon Park this afternoon to witness the race for a purse of $2,000 between Charles S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust, the trotter, and Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom, the pacer, both to saddle. In the betting, before the start the mare was the favorite at $50 to $30 on the gelding.

The horses started in the first heat with the mare inside, but she broke at the first turn and the gelding went to the front, where he remained the balance of the heat, winning under a pull in 2:23½. Copperbottom now became the favorite.

Second Heat—On the first attempt they got away. At the quarter the mare led by a length, but at the half the pacer had closed the gap, and was at her flanks in 1:11½. The last half was hotly contested. The mare led a length into the stretch, but here the pacer was sent to his speed. He gained half a length on her at the distance; forced her to a break, but she went under the wire a neck in advance. The heat, however, was declared dead. Time, 2:24½.

The third heat was won by the pacer by eight lengths, the mare making a couple of bad breaks. Time—2:23½.

The fourth went the same way, Lucille acting badly on the first half, but showed a fine burst of speed on the second half. It came, however, too late to help her, the pacer winning by three or four lengths.

SUMMARY.

BEACON PARK—Purse, $2,000; mile heats, three in five, in saddle.

W. H. Crawford's r. g. Copperbottom	1	0	1	1
C. S. Green's b. m. Lucille Golddust	2	0	2	2

Time—2:23½, 2:24½, 2:23¼, 2:23½.

FRIENDSHIP PARK RACES.

PITTSBURG, June 9.—The Friendship Park Races commenced to-day. The first race, a trot for a purse of $500, was won by the Cleveland mare Maggie; time, 2:44. The second, a pacing race, for a purse of $300 was won by Silver Cloud; time, 2:37.

POOLS ON JEROME PARK RACES.

Pools were sold last evening, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, and Johnson's and Chamberlin's, on the Jerome Park races to-day. There was a good attendance of horsemen. There are four races on the card. The first race is for a purse of $600, one mile. For this Minnie Mac, Katy Pease, Kadi, and other good ones, are entered. The second race is a handicap sweepstakes for three-year olds, distance one mile and an eighth. The third contest is that for the Jockey Club Handicap Sweepstakes, two miles. In this Springbok, Preakness, Artist, and other famous runners, will try conclusions. The fourth race will introduce the ever-popular steeple-chase. The following are among the pools sold last evening:

HANDICAP—TWO MILES.

Abdel Koetee } Springbok }	$100	$100
Preakness	55	50
Merodac	35	35
Ransom	35	30
Mart Jordan	25	25
Artist	25	20
Fellowcraft	20	15
Catesby	15	20
Stauford	10	10

ONE MILE.

Minnie Mac	$10	Sangamonia	$40
Mildew	60	Wizard	60
Kadi	40	Scratch	5
Fadladeen	40	Marmion	2
Katy Pease	120	Cariboo	10

EXTRA RACE—1½ MILES.

Survivor	$50	Village Blacksmith	$20
Lizzie Lucas	30	Woodbine, }	30
Utica	40	King Amadeus, }	

STEEPLE CHASE.

Tammany	$100	Victor	$20
Mary Clark	60	Blind Tom, }	40
Butler	30	Electic, }	

BASE-BALL.

The second championship game between the Hartford and Atlantic Clubs was played in Hartford yesterday, and resulted in a defeat for the Atlantics. Farrow, the catcher of the Atlantics, was badly hurt in the early part of the game. The following is the score by innings:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Hartford	0	0	0	6	1	2	4	2	0—15
Atlantic	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—4

The "Muffs" of the Shandley and Keenan Associations played a game on the Elysian Fields yesterday. The contest was interesting throughout, and was won by the Shandley "nine," by a score of 12 to 13.

The following is the score by innings of the game of base-ball between the Mutuals and Baltimores yesterday, in Baltimore.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutuals	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	2—8
Baltimores	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0—4

The Brown University nine played a return game, in Providence, R. I., with the Trinity College nine, yesterday. The Trinity won by a score of 14 to 9.

STORMY WEATHER.

The Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph lines were considerably affected by the thunder-storm, last evening. Of the former, the North and East sections ceased working during the prevalence of the storm, and no communication could be obtained from any of the Precincts above the Twenty-first, on the east side, nor from the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Precincts. Line men were sent out to repair the Police lines, and also those of the fire telegraph, a number of the engine-houses being out of the circuit. The following accidents were reported at Police Head-quarters:

William Burk, an awning-maker, residing in East Ninth street, was struck by lightning last evening, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The five-story brick tenement house No. 131 Pitt street, owned by Aaron, Brookheimer, was struck by lightning last evening, and was damaged to the extent of $50. No person was injured.

At 8 o'clock last evening, during the storm, the team attached to a brewer's wagon, at Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue, took fright from the thunder, and ran up Third avenue to Nineteenth street, where they were stopped. Patrick Higgins, aged twenty-five, of No. 300 East Fortieth street, and Bernard McCluskey, aged fifty-five, of No. 436 East Fourteenth street, were thrown from the wagon, at Twenty-third street and Third avenue, and were seriously injured. They were both taken to their homes.

THE STORMS OF YESTERDAY AND MONDAY—DEATH BY LIGHTNING STROKE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 9.—A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by hail, raged here this evening. Some of the hail-stones were two inches in circumference. It is feared that the peaches of this section are ruined by the hail.

SALEM, N. J., June 9.—During a thunder-storm last night, a house at Malinville was struck by lightning, and Phebe Forman (colored) was killed. Her four children were uninjured. The house was much shattered.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The thermometer to-day stood higher than in the hottest June day previously recorded in this city. The mercury to-day marked 91° at 9 o'clock A. M., 94° at 12 M., and 96° at 3 o'clock P. M. At 11 o'clock A. M. Dennis Murphy was overcome by the heat while working at Dickinson Street Wharf. In the afternoon a workman on the public buildings was overcome by the heat. Anthony George, aged forty years, was sunstruck in the morning. The heat was very severe on the car horses, and several dropped in the streets.

OMAHA, Neb. June 9.—Over one and a half inches of rain fell here this morning. The streets were flooded, and some damage was done to property, but the crops have been greatly benefited.

REFORM CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 9.—A large number of delegates to the Reform Convention, which meets to-morrow, have already arrived. From present indications every county in the State will be represented. The leaders in the movement assert that the new party will be organized to be known as the Farmers' and Industrial Reform Party, and a full ticket for State officers will be nominated. The convention will meet in Exposition Building at 10 o'clock A. M.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 9.—At the Republican Convention of Deleegates held to-day, Gen. James L. Negley was renominated for Congress from the Twenty-second District, and Col. Thomas M. Bayne for Congress from the Twenty-third District.

SLIGHT RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—A freight train on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, when near Bowie Station, about twenty miles from Baltimore last night, ran into a land slide. No one was injured, and no damage was done to the cars, but the accident detained the Eastern-bound mail train due here at 10:40 o'clock last night. An extra train was made up and proceeded East with mails and passengers at an early hour this morning. The track is now clear, and trains are running on time.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

PROGRESS OF THE EXAMINATION—A DRILL DURING A THUNDER-STORM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Tuesday, June 9, 1874.

Few changes have been wrought here during the interval since Saturday. There are many more people at the Post Hotel and at Cozzens'. But none of them evince any great interest in the proceedings at the Academy. Sunday, of course, was a quiet day, and with the exception of the weekly inspection and guard mount in the morning, nothing at all exciting occurred. The cadets had a better opportunity of speaking to their friends. But taken altogether, the Sabbath was particularly still. On Monday, however, there was a perceptible stir among the guests, whose numbers were increased by the arrivals from up and down trains during the day. Among those who came were Gens. T. W. Sherman and Grier, Col. Andrews, wife and daughter, Major Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Commander McCalle, and Lieut. Jasper, of New-York; George W. Tuxbury, wife and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, of Richmond, and many others.

The examinations were conducted at Library Hall on Monday, as in the previous week, between the hours of 9 and 1 in the morning and 3 and 5 in the afternoon. The third class, six sections, were heard in mathematics, and had not completed the course at 5 o'clock. In the evening the visitors were treated to a battalion drill on the green.

There was quite an assemblage of elegantly-dressed ladies and gray-headed Alumni of West Point, who seemed to enjoy the display heartily. The latter viewed the cadets' manœuvres with critical eyes, and grimly condemned or approved as they saw fit. The officers of the academy were evidently anxious that the lads should do well, and they did.

This morning opened brightly, and as the hotel was crowded for the first time this season, it had a more business-like appearance. The walks and drives were covered with carriages and pedestrians, and every place of note had its crowd of visitors. The Examination Hall was pretty well filled by ladies and gentlemen, especially in the afternoon, when the first-class was tested upon Law and Ethics by Col. Rielly and others. Part of the afternoon had been devoted by the Academic Board to hearing the last section of the third class in Mathematics; this done, the graduating class entered upon the last trial but one of its proficiency.

The customary routine of drill did not vary to-day. The plebes were hard at it, learning how to walk like soldiers, and the work of the academy went on regardless of the presence of so many of the friends and parents of the cadets. Nothing worth recording took place until evening, when the cadets were mounted and rode out on the plain before the hotel to go through drill known as "school of the company." There was not a vacant spot on the veranda, and the seats under the trees to the left of the ground were taken. Gentlemen and ladies stood on the paths to witness one of the most entertaining pageants of this occasion. Capt. Rafferty commanded the cadets who belonged to the first class, and rode splendidly. The command went through all the evolutions, in column, line, by companies, galloping, trotting, turning, and wheeling. The cadets continued their evolutions notwithstanding a severe storm, and between the tremendous peals of thunder, which answered the purpose of artillery fired in the distance by some unseen foe, the forked and chain lightning was sublimely terrible, and the rapidly succeeding flashes seemed to have designs upon the brown, sober-looking old clock-tower of the acidemical building. The horses saw the vivid streaks and heard the sharp peals which followed, but for a long time behaved themselves admirably. At last, however, they began to grow restive, and might have marred the martial propriety of the spectacle had not the timely retreat been sounded by the trumpeter, and the squadron, wet to the skin, trotted off to quarters, where horses and men got what they sorely needed—a good rubbing down.

We were to have been treated to a night bombardment with mortars by the Second Class if the weather were fine. I sincerely hope it may be, as the effect will be grand. The mortar battery throws heavy shells with lighted fuses, I believe, and the course of the shells will be visible from discharge to explosion. Fire-works and music are likewise promised. But there is no telling whether the weather will allow us to have them or not.

To-morrow the First Class will probably get through with Ethics and Law, and the examination of the Third in Spanish begun. In that case the First Class will get through on Thursday evening or Friday forenoon.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The public exercises of Commencement week at several of our colleges will occur at the dates given below:

Amherst College, July 5-9.
Brown University, June 21-25.
College of New-Jersey, (Princeton,) June 21-24.
Dartmouth College, June 21-25.
Elmira Female College, June 18.
Hamilton College, June 28-July 2.
Hobart College, June 14-18.
Middlebury College, July 12-15.
Ohio University, June 21-25.
Rutgers College, June 14-17.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, (semi-centennial,) June 14-18.
Syracuse University, June 21-25.
Tufts College, June 14-18.
Union College, June 21-24.
University of Wisconsin, June 15-19.
Williams College, June 28-July 1.
Washington and Lee University, June 21-24.
Wells College, (Aurora,) June 14-17.
Yale College, June 21-24.

STEAM-BOAT ACCIDENT ON THE VOLGA.

On May 19 the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Standard* writes: "A frightful steam-boat accident occurred a short time ago on the Volga, which caused the loss of several lives. The Belisarius left Kostroma between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon at full speed, the Captain being determined, if possible, to overtake the steamers of two rival companies, which had left some time before him, his object being to carry off the passengers that were waiting to be conveyed from Yaroslaff to Rybinsk. Near Babaeffsky the Belisarius caught up the Provorny, which had started an hour earlier, but she had not got far beyond this place when the boiler burst, and killed five men on the spot, the owner of the vessel being one of the first victims. Upward of eighty men were injured, some very seriously. These were all taken to Yaroslaff by the Provorny, and immediately conveyed to the hospital, where eleven have since died, and several others are in a hopeless state. Many of the passengers, terrified by the explosion and by the screams of the sufferers, jumped into the river, and of these some fifteen were drowned."

A CONSTANT COUGH, WITH SHORTNESS OF BREATH, FAILING STRENGTH, AND WASTING OF FLESH, ALL BETOKEN LUNGS MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED, AND DEMANDING PROMPT TREATMENT. BY USING DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT SERIOUS RESULTS MAY BE EITHER AVOIDED OR PALLIATED.—*Advertisement.*

"MORSE'S LUXURENE," a splendid deodorized cocoanut-oil compound for the hair, fifty cents per bottle. Wholesale by C. N. CRITTENTON, No. 7 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

CHRONIC AND INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, Pains in the Back, Glandular Swellings, Stiffness of the Joints. GILES & CO'S LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA has cured many poor sufferers now in the tombs. LINDA GILBERT, Church of the Strangers. Sold at Hudnut's, Broadway and Ann street; Reichardt's, Fourth avenue and Twenty-eighth street; depot, No. 451 Sixth avenue.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE BEST "ELASTIC TRUSS," warranted the best, is sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $4.—*Advertisement.*

Heat and Irritation of the Scalp. Immediate relief in BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

Lyon's Insect Powder is sure death to bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants. In bottles only.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains a large variety of carefully selected reading matter. Among the contents are:

SOCIAL SCIENCE, by Veteran Observer.
PHYSICAL LIFE.
COVERING FOR THE FEET.
OUR BOY.
VERA; A Story.
CONDITION OF THE CROPS.
VINEGAR, by Alexander Hyde.
FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, LIVE STOCK, FARM AND PRODUCE MARKETS, and the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES OFFICE, PRICE 5 CENTS.

Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee-caps, abdominal supporters, crutches, and suspensory bandages, shoulder-braces, &c., at MARSH'S TRUSS office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

Rupture and Physical Deformities Successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., old office.

Warranted.

Four to six bottles of DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY are warranted to cure Salt Rheum or Tetter and the worst kind of Pimples on the face. Two to four bottles are warranted to clear the system of Boils, Carbuncles, and Sores. Four to six bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas and Blotches among the hair. Six to ten bottles are warranted to cure Running of the Ears and Corrupt or Running Ulcers. Eight to ten bottles are warranted to cure Scrofulous Sores and Swellings. Two to six bottles are warranted to cure Liver Complaint.

A WONDER TO HERSELF.

TANKTON, Delaware Co., Ohio, March 20, 1873.

To Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Your Discovery needs only a fair trial and it will do all you recommend it to do, and more too. When I was fifteen I caught cold, and for twenty-eight years I have been a perfect wreck of disease, and all the medicines and doctor's bills have run up at times to two and three hundred dollars, and never any better, but worse, when I gave up all hopes last Spring of living the Summer through. I received one of your Account Books, and told my husband after reading it that it was too late to try further, but he said it was never too late. He went and bought two bottles, and I found it was helping me very much. Since 1841 I was troubled with Catarrh and Sore Throat, and was almost entirely deaf in one ear, and my voice was as dull as could be. There was constant pain in my head. Now my head is as sound as a dollar, my voice is clear, and I have used ten bottles of your Discovery. It has cured me of Catarrh, Sore Throat, Heart Disease, Spinal Affection and Torpid Liver. My Liver was very bad. My skin was rough. When I put my hand on my body it was like fish scales. Now it is as smooth and soft as a child's. In conclusion I will say I have been well for three months. I am a wonder to myself and friends. This is but an imperfect statement; half has not been told.

Yours with respect, HESTER LACKEY.

A Reliable Remedy for Expelling Worms, so common with young children, will be found in BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, which are pleasant to the taste, and no child will refuse to take them. Twenty-five cents a box.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

CLARK—TELFAIR.—In this City, on Thursday, June 4, STEPHEN J. CLARK, M. D., to Miss ANNIE CURTIS, daughter of the late Edward W. Telfair.

HOEGGERATH—HOEGGERATH.—Before the Mayor of St. Josse ten Noode, Bruxelles, May 23, 1874, EMIL and ROLANDA HOEGGERATH. No cards.

ZIEGENFUSS—VAN VLIET.—On Tuesday evening, June 9, at the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, N. Y., by Rev. A. F. Olmsted, Rector, Rev. HENRY L. ZIEGENFUSS, of Hyde Park, N. Y., and ELLA VAN VLIET, only daughter of Isaac F. Van Vliet, M. D., of Rhinebeck.

DIED.

BOWEN.—At Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday morning, June 7, CHARLES BOWEN, of Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 87 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Second Reformed Church in Tarrytown, at 3:30 o'clock Wednesday, June 10.

BURLING.—At Riverdale, N. Y., on Monday night, June 8, MAY, daughter of Ebenezer G. and Mary L. Burling.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, on Thursday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Riverdale Station on arrival of the 9:10 train from Forty-second Street Depot. Return train from King's Bridge Station to 30th st., at 11:56.

CORY.—Suddenly, at his residence, at Fort Hamilton, June 8, WILLIAM H. CORY, in the 49th year of his age.
The Masonic fraternity is respectfully invited to attend his funeral, especially Pacific Lodge No. 233, and Sagamore Lodge No. 371; also, the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and members of Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 P. M. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for burial.

MASONIC SUMMONS.—PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. AND A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to meet at the Masonic Temple, Corinthian Room, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11:30 A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, William H. Cory. ISAAC B. CONOVER, Master.
JAS. HYDE, Secretary.

CRANE.—On Sunday, June 7, at Jersey City, HIRAM D. CRANE, aged 51 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Centenary M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.
☞ Western New-York papers please copy.

CONVERSE.—June 8, suddenly, MARQUIS L. CONVERSE, of this City.
Remains will be taken to Brimfield, Mass., for interment.

DAWKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 8, 1874, MARGARET DAWKINS, in the 77th year of her age.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John D. Burke, No. 585 Fulton st. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GARDNER.—At East Hampton, Long Island, June 4, 1874, Rev. ROBERT D. GARDNER, in the 70th year of his age.

GRIFFITH.—June 8, at the residence of her son, Dr. Charles E. Hackley, ELIZA STOTT, wife of Wm. R. Griffith, in the 59th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVILAND.—On yesterday, (Monday,) Sixth month, June 8, STEPHEN HAVILAND, in the 78th year of his age.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on the Fourth day, (Wednesday, June 10,) at 3 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 197 Hamilton st., Brooklyn.
Remains will be taken to Chappaqua, for interment.

HOWLAND.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday, the 7th inst., ELIZABETH SCOTT, wife of James Howland.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 1:30 o'clock. New-Haven train leaves Forty-second Street Depot at 12 o'clock.

HORNER.—On Tuesday, June 9, 1874, Mr. JAMES HORNER.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 465 West 23d st., on Friday next, June 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.
☞ Albany and Buffalo papers please copy.

KRUG.—On Tuesday, June 9, ELVIRA NESI, wife of John B. Krug.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORGAN.—On Monday morning, June 8, ADDIE H., only daughter of James F. and Mary Emma Morgan, in the 11th year of her age.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 328 Bedford av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCREARY.—On the 8th inst., JOHN D. McCREARY, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother, A. M. McCreary, No. 171 Taylor street, Brooklyn, E. D. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

MORFORD.—In Middleton, N. J., Sunday, June 7, 1874, CHARLES MORFORD, in the 68th year of his age.
Funeral on Thursday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, at the Baptist Church in Middleton, N. J. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

POWELL.—On Sunday evening, 7th inst., GEORGE POWELL, aged 71 years and 4 months.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 267 West 37th st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PURVERE.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M., Mrs. SARAH PURVERE, aged 76 years.
The funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 226 East 20th st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

TILLOTSON.—On Tuesday, June 9, 1874, MARY ALMIRA, widow of the late Romanta Tillotson, aged 47 years, 9 months.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 219 East 81st st., on Thursday, 11th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Remains will be taken to Avon, Conn., for interment.

TYLER.—At Madison, N. Y., June 8, CORYDON TYLER, of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 68 years.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., June 9, SARAH, wife of Capt. Isaac Weed, aged 73 years.
Funeral services Thursday, June 11, at 2 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church.

WIGHT.—At Dedham, Mass., Monday, June 8, Dr. DANFORTH P. WIGHT, in the 83d year of his age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY:
The authorized edition of
A JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH.
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In a popular form, profusely illustrated, one vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt,
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

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THE ADVENTURES OF THREE ENGLISHMEN AND THREE RUSSIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
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TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH. With forty-eight illustrations. One vol., 12mo, cloth, gilt side,
PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

The above books for sale by booksellers generally. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by the publishers,
SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. JACKSON'S STATUARY.

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. To be sold by auction THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, June 10, at 4 o'clock.

STATUARY BY J. A. JACKSON, Esq., OF FLORENCE, ITALY.

1. Bas Relief—NIGHT. 2. Bas Relief—MORNING.
3. Bust of EVE. 4. Bust of DAWN.
5. Bust of SPRING. 6. Bust of EVE, (small.)
7. Statue—CUPID STRINGING HIS BOW. 8. Bas Relief—DANTE.
9. MUSIDORA.

"The leading object in the group is the life-size statue of Musidora." The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

A PAMPHLET UPON BRIGHT'S DISEASE, diabetes, gravel, (calculi, and stone,) gout, rheumatism, indigestion, diseased liver, prostate, bladder, kidneys, and other incurable diseases by general practitioners, and their successful treatment by NATURE'S SPECIFIC, BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, and the author, Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, sent free to any address. Depot and reception-rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 10:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] way, Room No. 4 New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, June 9, by order of the Supreme Court, in Partition, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold a plot of nine lots, together in size 100.11 by 213.9 by 101.4 by 202.4, located on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth street, for $49,350 in the aggregate. The lots were sold separately, as reported in detail in the summary annexed, and the figures realized in comparison with previous quotations may be termed low. The property was purchased by Wm. Sloan. The legal sale of leasehold property on Eighth street, east of University place, by the same firm, was adjourned until the 23d inst.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, disposed of three lots, each 20 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue, for $4,880 in the total, the two lots nearest Seventh avenue being bought by J. D. Lewis, and the third one by B. P. Fairchild. The legal sale of the house and lot No. 183 East One Hundred Seventeenth street by the same auctioneer was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th inst.

William Kennelly, under a court decree similar to the above, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 16.8 by 45, with lot 54 feet deep, on Prospect place, west side, 17 feet south of Forty-third street, between First avenue and Avenue A, for $50 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $9,725, making the total price realized $9,775. The purchaser was Mrs. Isabella Wilson. In regard to the legal sale by Mr. Kennelly of a plot of land, with improvements, on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Fifteenth street, it was announced that the foreclosure proceedings had been discontinued.

Blackwell & Utley adjourned the legal sale of property on Washington avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, until Tuesday of next week. No other business was transacted.

Concerning the sale held at Bellmount, N. J., yesterday by Miller & Ogden, a report, if received, will be made to-morrow.

The continuation sale by Wood, Brady & Todd, at Little Neck, Long Island, announced for Monday, was adjourned to a day to be hereafter announced.

In our report Monday, of the private sale by R. C. Ferguson, of ten lots on East Eighty-seventh street, 175 feet east of Fifth avenue, the dimensions of the plot should have been given as 245 by 100, instead of 145, by 100 as printed. The error was made in the report of the transaction as received at this office.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The following public sales are noticed for to-day, and special attention is called to the suburban auctions to occur.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at the Exchange, Executor's sale, to close estate of Thomas W. C. Moore, deceased, of two lots, each 25.2 by 90, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, with two lots, each 25 by 100.10, in rear, fronting on One Hundred and Eighteenth street.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 96.2 by 96.3 by 25.5 by 102.7, on Broadway, north-east corner of Fifty-fifth street, with one lot, 25 by 82.8 by 25.1 by 84.8, in rear, fronting on Fifty-fifth street. Also, similar sale, W. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of a plot, 49.3 by 102.7 by 57.3 by 113.8, on Broadway, east side, 26.2 feet north of Fifty-fifth street, adjoining above.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John M. Pinckney, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.4 by 103.4, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 214.2 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the five-story brick house, with store, and lot 18.3 by 68, No. 517 Third avenue, east side, 55.11 feet south of Thirty-fifth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. F. Andrews, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 17.10 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 520 feet west of Third avenue.

By N. R. Conner, in Brooklyn, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton street, Supreme Court sale of the three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 20 by 100, Nos. 193, 195, and 203 McDonough street, between Throop and Yates avenues.

By Blackwell & Utley, at Hastings, on the Hudson, on the property, at 11:30 o'clock, public auction sale of 200 choice lots belonging to the estate of Sidney S. Blackwell, deceased, located respectively on Old Broadway, Warren, Hudson, Fulton, Summit, Pearl, Division, and Pine streets. This property lies just north of the city of Yonkers, and is a most desirable tract, surrounded as it is by fine country residences. Special trains from Grand Central Depot at 9:55 A. M. Tickets at auctioneers' office, No. 63 Liberty street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, public auction sale to close up affairs of Wylie, Knevals & Co., of a handsome residence, 700 valuable lots, and eleven acres of woodland, located on Brunswick Heights, adjacent to the City of New-Brunswick. The sale will be continued in the evening, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, in the city named. Special train via ferry from Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at 9:50 A. M. Passes at office of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Chatham, N. J., on the ground, at 12:30 o'clock, public auction sale by order of the Foster Land Company, of 220 desirable lots situate on Summit avenue, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams streets, within four minutes' walk of the railway depot, and distant but twenty miles from this City. Special train via Barclay and Christopher street ferries at 10:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneers' office, No. 5 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JUNE 9.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 lot on Grand Boulevard, e. s., corner of 99th st., 25.11x100	$10,000
3 lots on Grand Boulevard, e. s., 25.11 ft. s. of 99th st., adjoin above, each 25x100, $7,700 each	23,100
5 lots on West 99th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, each 22.9x about 101, rear lines, each 25.5, $3,250 each	16,250

By James M. Miller.

1 lot on West 133d st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x99.11	$1,600
1 lot on West 133d st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 7th av., adjoining above, same size	1,630
1 lot on West 133d st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of 7th av., adjoining above, same size	1,650

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on Prospect place, w. s., 17.1 ft. s. of 43d st., between 1st av. and Avenue A, lot 16.8x54, house 45 ft. deep	$9,775

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, June 8.

Attorney st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100	$26,000
Broome st., No. 390, n. w. corner of Mulberry st., 25x100	15,000
Broome st., No. 392, n. s., 25 ft. w. of Mulberry st., 25x100	12,000
Concord st., n. e. s., 205 ft. n. w. of College av., 45x100 West Farms	7,000
Prospect place, e. s., 50.5 s. of 43d st., 16.8x58	14,500
Thompson st., No. 152, e. s., 97.9 ft. s. of Houston st., 24.5x99.7	22,500
31st st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x82	10,500
48th st., n. s., 133.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 18x100.5	16,700
50th st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x80.5	5,000
54th st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of 6th av., 62.6x100.5	62,500
69th st., n. s., 145 ft. e. of 4th av., 40x100.5	5,000
131st st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of 4th av., 17x99.11	15,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broome st., No. 22 11-12 years, per year	$1,100
61st st., No. 124, 2 years, per year	1,700
8th av., No. 553, 3 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURniture, and at a current price, or to let furnished to a strictly private family, the full-sized four-story stone dwelling, a few doors west of 5th av., on north side of 56th st., one of the most elegant in the City. For permits apply to R. V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION—THE four-story brown-stone house, No. 116 East 19th st., opposite the private park of Samuel J. Tilden, Esq.; price $35,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A BARGAIN.—AN EXTRA-WIDE CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and 56th st.; has three stories finished in cabinet; all latest improvements; electric bells to every room and hall; inspection desired. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE TWO THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 230 and 232 West 48th st.; price and rent reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS MEDIUM SIZED dwelling-house on south side West 37th st., near 5th av.; terms easy. Apply at No. 11 Wall st., Room No. 11. A. P. BRITTON.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP—NO. 18 East 57th st., No. 1 East 53d st., No. 18 West 53d st., No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—Opposite 14th st., New-York, near Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries; twenty-eight lots; wharfs and ground in best condition; thirty to fifty feet of water. Apply to R. F. WILLIAMS, No. 83 Calyer st., Brooklyn, E. D.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE OF the finest farms in the State at a great bargain; 100 acres, seventy under cultivation and balance good timber land; house in perfect order, and containing nineteen rooms; barn 40x100; outbuildings, &c.; stock and all utensils necessary for working a farm; immediate possession; house partly furnished, all of which is new. For further particulars apply to or address A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st., New-York, or E. A. MUMFORD, Real Estate Agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield, N. J.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPIES, No. 49 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DELAVAN HOUSE, AT ALBANY, N. Y. —Pursuant to directions in the will of the late Edward C. Delavan, deceased, the subscribers offer for sale the long-established and popular hotel in the City of Albany, known as the Delavan House. The reputation of the house under its present able and popular proprietor, Mr. Chas. E. Leland, is not surpassed by that of any other hotel in the State. Forty new and desirable rooms have been added to the house the past year, thus making it to accommodate 360 guests. The premises are in good repair throughout. The property will be sold subject to the present lease to Mr. Leland, and upon favorable terms as to price and credit. For further particulars, address either of the subscribers, at their respective places of residence.

JOHN S. DELAVAN, Washington, D. C.
DAVID CADY SMITH, Schenectady, N. Y.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANY, June, 1874.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence, consisting of a large stone mansion, with the usual out-buildings and seventeen acres of land; the grounds are pleasantly varied in surface, and ornamented with a variety of fruit and forest trees; a small pond is on the premises, and green fields are around; it is located just within the western limits of the City of Hartford, Conn. For further particulars and a photographic view of the premises inquire of Mr. PHILLIP ABBOTT, at the office of Keller & Blake, No. 16 Murray st., New-York City, or of S. J. Bestor, Esq., No. 240 Main st., Hartford, Conn.

AT PIERMONT.—FOR SALE OR RENT, WITHIN ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house; magnificent view of the Hudson both north and south as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—TARRYTOWN.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW house, built in the best manner, containing seventeen rooms, bath-room, water-closets, &c., &c., with three-quarters of an acre of land, stocked with fruit-trees and shrubs; pleasantly situated, and only two minutes' walk from the river; price, with lot, 50x150, $11,500. Apply to FRANK VINCENT, Savings Bank, Tarrytown.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

VIRGINIA FARMS—320 ACRES; STOCK AND tools; 540 acres for exchange; 50,000 coal and iron land. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Absolute Closing-out Sale

TO-DAY, Wednesday, June 10,

At 11:30 A. M., on the Premises.

Blackwell & Utley

Will sell

200 Magnificent Lots

At

HASTINGS-on-the-Hudson.

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT at 9:55 A. M., stopping at Harlem and Yonkers.
MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND. Lunch before the sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTION SALE OF

Two lots south-east corner of 4th av. and 118th st., and two lots south side 118th st., 90 feet east of 4th av., on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Joseph D. Evans, executor of Thomas W. C. Moore, deceased.

Maps of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON. AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Pine st.

FULTON STREET.—NEW-YORK SUPREME Court, City and County of New-York.—The BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against WILLIAM P. BLEAKLEY, and others, defendants.—In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 4th day of May, 1874, made and entered in the above-entitled action, I, the undersigned, the referee named in such judgment decree, will sell at public auction on the 4th day of June, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, the following described premises, to wit:—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, with the messuages and buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southerly side of Fulton street, in the Third ward of the City of New-York, at present known by the No. 244 Fulton street, in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:—Northerly in front by Fulton street, southerly in the rear by premises conveyed to James W. Westervelt by indenture bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; easterly by premises conveyed to Israel Cook by indenture, bearing date the 30th day of April, 1824; westerly by property now or late of Garrett Storm; beginning at a point distant twenty feet westerly from the south-westerly corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and thence running southerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to Israel Cook, thirty-four feet three inches; thence running westerly along the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, ten feet ten inches; thence running southerly again along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, eight feet six inches; thence running westerly along the premises so conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, eight feet six inches, to the property now or late of Garrett Storm; thence running northerly nine feet five inches along the property now or late of Garrett Storm, to a point nine feet two inches distant westerly from the premises conveyed as aforesaid to the said James W. Westervelt, and thence running northerly again along the property now or late of Garrett Storm, thirty-four feet four inches; thence running easterly twenty feet along Fulton street to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less, together with one-half of the party walls of all sides of the store now erected on said lot, which party walls are forever to be the joint property of the owners of the said lot and premises and the owners of the premises adjoining the same on all sides.—Dated New-York, May 11, 1874.

WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr., Referee.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray street.

The above sale has been adjourned until THURSDAY, June 11, 1874, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM F. MOTT, Jr., Referee.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 9 Murray street.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY AT SHIPpan Point, near Stamford, Conn., at Auction.—On FRIDAY, June 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, elegant hotel, with five acres surrounding, with one mile of water front, facing Long Island Sound; also fifty-eight acres to be disposed of in building plots. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer, No. 50 New Bowery, New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AND WATER-POWER for manufacturing purposes, for sale. The Belvidere Manufacturing Company will offer at public sale on FRIDAY, June 12, next, their property at Belvidere, Warren County, N. J. The buildings are almost new and in good repair. Water-power abundant and reliable. Advantages for manufacturing are very great. For particulars address The Belvidere Manf'g. Co., Belvidere, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country-seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq.; the grounds are extensive and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers; a large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, greenhouse and grapery; large garden, well stocked with all varieties of fruits; one mile from Fordham Depot, on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam-boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—THE ENTIRE DWELLING PART OF NO. 76 6th av., corner Waverly place; contains six rooms and bath-room; rent, $700 per annum. Also store and dwelling No. 127 Waverly place, now being put in perfect order; rent, $1,100 per annum. Also carpenter shop at No. 45 Thomas st.; rent, $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, FURNISHED, A DElightful house for the Summer, on river bank; thirteen acres, pond, fruit, garden, cows, chickens, gardener, (good groom,) with separate cottage, stable, &c.; all at moderate rent. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. F. WHITE, Agent, Tarrytown.

TO LET—ON CENTRAL AV., NEAR WOODLAWN Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO LET FURNISHED.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, the three-story high-stoop house, with French roof, twenty-five feet front, with vacant lot adjoining, No. 117 West 34th st., near Broadway. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 38 John st.

TO RENT—A FULL-SIZED ELEGANTLY-FURNISHed high-stoop brown-stone house; dining-room, butler's pantry, &c., situated in 36th st., near 5th av. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FOUR-story high-stoop house on 5th av., near 14th st., to a private family only; picture gallery, saloon, extended dining-room, butler's pantry, &c. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES—SITUATED ON the shore, to rent for the Summer. Also, two or three handsome places a short distance from the ocean. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT BAY Side, L. I.; seven rooms; near track; plenty of shade; fine spring water; ten minutes' walk from depot. GEO. W. SKIDMORE, No. 10 Gold st.

THE FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 1,289 BROADway, 25x80, to let to a good tenant; six rooms; good order; references. Apply on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NYACK.—TO RENT, A HOUSE WITH NINE rooms; five minutes from depot; River View. Apply at No. 56 Beekman st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A LEASE IS OFFERED OF BUILDINGS ON corner of Broome and Mott sts., recently occupied by Messrs. Brewster & Co., 51x122 feet, six stories; can be had entire or divided to suit, and, if required, steam power furnished; they are kept open for examination. For terms, &c., apply to A. KURSHEEDT, No. 207 West 14th st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

OFFICES TO LET NEAR CITY HALL.—NEIGHborhood very quiet; entrance from two streets, a fine suite of rooms; also single offices; will be let very low to a responsible party. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF 27TH ST. AND 3D AV., a first floor or first floor and basement, about 40x100, for wood moldings. Inquire of J. A. HANCE, 3d av. and 27th st.

INSTRUCTION.

KINDERGARTEN.

Miss HAINES and Mlle. De JANON respectfully announce that they will continue, under skillful teachers, their Kindergarten at No. 7 Gramercy Park.

All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park for Oct. 1, 1874.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.—Examinations for admission to Columbia College will be held at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., on FRIDAY, June 19, beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES—Examinations for admission to the School of Mines of Columbia College will be held on MONDAY, June 22, at the College, East 49th st. and Madison av., beginning at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Candidates are requested to present themselves punctually. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

MME. O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, 171st st. and Kingsbridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. The school will remain open during vacation, and the pupils will receive instruction during certain hours of the day. Terms moderate. V. PREVOST, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

PHONOGRAPHY COLLEGE, 23D ST., CORner 6th av.; private lessons. Reference: James E. Munson, author, No. 34 Park row.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

TEACHERS.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY, A SUPERIOR and experienced teacher, speaking and teaching French as well as German, desires an engagement in a school; highest City references. Address HANOVER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TEACHERS, OR places to teach English, painting, French, music, German, classics, Spanish, or mathematics, address the AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., beautiful display of Summer Toilets. PATTERNS, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready.

NEW THINGS.—The elegant and JAUNTY CROQUET SUIT, THE PIONEER RAMBLE SUIT, the KEEP COOL, and the TRAVELER, are worth seeing, for they are beautiful and useful. SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR IS OUT for Summer. Subscribe now. ONE DOLLAR a year, and ONE DOLLAR'S worth of PATTERNS given as premium. Address A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

BERGEN'S STEAM CARPET CLEANING Works, Nos. 241 to 247 East 56th st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.—All orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to; entire satisfaction given. Cartage free. Night watchman on the premises. R. S. BERGEN, Proprietor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of June, A. D. 1874, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD M. EVERITT, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE, United State Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LYNCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Thomas Lynch, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of June, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. H. CUSHMAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John H. H. Cushman, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

my27-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New Jersey.—In the matter of C. H. BOWMAN & CO., bankrupts.—Amasa Lyon, Charles W. Ogden, Benjamin B. Blewett, and Frederick Bassett, four of the said bankrupts, having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of June, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

je3-1aw3wW* R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM CLARK, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

je3-1aw3wW*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, BEAD PATTERN, BEtween 14th and 34th sts. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 117 East 34th st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.

COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.

Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.

We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

Baltimore, Washington & Alexandria

BRANCH OF THE

Washington City & Point Lookout RR.

First Mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

WE OFFER FOR SALE $500,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

THE ROAD IS LEASED BY THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, WHICH CONTRACTS TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS AND TO PROVIDE A SINKING FUND SUFFICIENT TO RETIRE THE SAME PRIOR TO MATURITY. A CERTIFICATE TO THIS EFFECT IS ATTACHED TO EACH BOND.

THE ATTENTION OF INVESTORS IS CALLED TO THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THESE BONDS.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, Issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co.,

BANKERS,

UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO

No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 8, 1874.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Six bonds of the Construction and Equipment Sinking Fund bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, due 1st January, 1913, being Nos. 76, 165, 203, 407, 444, and 449, having been drawn by lot for the sinking fund, the holders thereof are requested to present the same for payment at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, on or before the 1st proximo, after which time interest will cease on the same. G. A. INGERSOLL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, New-York, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board. A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

OFFICES OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL ST., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1874.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF this company will be held at their general offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on THURSDAY, the 25th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and acting upon the lease of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, then to be submitted to them for their vote upon the acceptance or rejection of the same, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The July interest of the new series of funding bonds of the State of Tennessee and of the bonds registered under the act of 1873 will be paid at the Bank of New-York, N. B. A., in the City of New-York.

Owing to the necessity of having the proper records for identification of the coupons in New-York, on the 1st of July no bonds nor coupons will be received for funding or registration from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

JOHN C. BURCH, Controller of the Treasury of the State of Tennessee.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, New-York, June 1, 1874.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank will be held at the banking-house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 10. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the COTTON EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY will be opened at the office of MACAULAY & CO., No. 22 William st., New-York, on the 15th day of June, 1874, at 12 M.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

Jersey City 7 Per Cent.

BONDS, DUE IN 1913.

The act which authorizes the issue of these bonds states that all real and personal estate of the city, and all real and personal estate within the limits of the city, shall, in all courts and places, be held liable to the punctual payment of both principal and interest. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

A1 Investments.

10 TO 20 PER CENT.

CITY, COUNTY, AND RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS.

EBEN'R BEADLESTON,
JOHN A. MERRITT,
JAMES D. FISH,
ALLEN HAY,
LORING P. HAWES,
E. H. PRAY,
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH
ROBERT BUCK,
DAVID DOWS
ELISHA BROOKS,
HARMAN BLAUVELT,
H. V. WILD,
WILLIAM R. LANDRINE,
ABRAHAM R. VAN NEST
WILLIAM SMITH,
WILLIAM W. WICKES,
GEORGE H. MOLLER,
THOMAS CRANE,
A. W. WHITE,
AUGUSTUS WEISMAN,
JOHN MORTON,
ABRAM BEEKMAN,
CONRAD STEGMAN,
G. M. SIMONSON,
H. B. BRUNDRETT,
J. VAN WAGENEN,
LEONARD JACOB,
JAMES CARR,
WM. H. BEADLESTON,
HENRY J. ROBINSON.

At a meeting of the Board, held May 25, THOS. F. JEREMIAH was unanimously re-elected President. WM. A. BUTLER, Secretary.

"CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, New-York, June 2, 1874.

At an election for Directors of this Company held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	HENRY COFFIN,
AMOS R. ENO,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
JOHN WATSON,	CHARLES H. ISHAM,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	WILLIAM PALEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	JAMES B. AMES,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,	EGBERT A. CLARK,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	R. S. MIDDLETON,
ISRAEL CORSE,	AMOS ROBBINS.
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES was unanimously re-elected President; Mr. EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, Vice President, and Mr. GEO. T. PATTERSON, Jr., was appointed Secretary. W. POST, Secretary, *pro tem.*

EVANSVILLE CITY

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable semi-annually in this City. Principal due 1890. For sale by

DANIEL A. MORAN, No. 40 Wall st.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.

HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, } Executors of Richard Warren Weston.

MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.

ja21-1aw6wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

ANNA P. CHURCHILL, E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL, HENRY E. SATTERLEE, Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.

LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.

RICHARD B. PARKER, FREDERICK J. PARKER, CHARLES E. PARKER, Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

my6-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of March, 1874.

SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, THOMAS JONES, } Executors.

mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.

m201aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. ROSS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the New-York Gas-light Company, No. 157 Hester street, in the City of New-York, his place of transacting business, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of December, 1873.

d17-1aw6mW* CORNELIUS P. ROSS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.

f18-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.

ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874. ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.

ap22-1aw6mW*

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.

METALS.

NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, (both to be inclosed in the same envelope,) will be received at No. 42 Leonard st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 2d day of July, 1874, which place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after the 10th day of June, 1874, for furnishing the following-named articles for issue to Indians:

SANTEE AGENCY.
16,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.
1,700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.
20,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
250,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
12,000 pounds Beans.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY, (CROW CREEK.)
2,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
80,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
300,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
25,000 pounds Beans.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.
3,800,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
153,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
400,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY, (GRAND RIVER.)
5,500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
525,000 pounds XX Flour.
60,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
160,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.
6,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
550,000 pounds XX Flour.
240,000 pounds Mess Pork, in barrels.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
50,000 pounds Beans.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.
1,900,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
280,000 pounds XX Flour.
30,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
10,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

KIOWA AGENCY.
2,300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
370,000 pounds XX Flour.
37,500 pounds Bacon, clear sides.
12,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

WICHITA AGENCY.
700,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
14,000 pounds Lard, good and sweet.

ALSO, FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
396,800 pounds of Coffee green.
737,600 pounds good Brown Sugar.
58,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
55,900 pounds good Brown Soap, in boxes.
62,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
35,000 pounds Soda.

All the above supplies, except the Beef, will be inspected and received at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, Yankton, Bismarck, Cheyenne, North Platte, or Kansas City, and must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment, by the 1st day of August, 1874, with the exception of the Bacon and Lard for the upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies, the delivery of which, at St. Louis or Kansas City, will be required by the 15th day of September next, and with the further exception of all the Flour, which must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure at each agency at all times at least one month's supply.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon, Pork, Corn, and Salt. The prices must be given without modification, or any proposed modification whatever.

Bids for two classes of cattle for the Sioux agencies in Dakota are invited, as follows:

First—Averaging 850 pounds for the first six months, and 1,000 pounds for the remaining six months.

Second—Averaging 1,000 pounds for the whole year.

For the Upper Arkansas, Kiowa, and Wichita agencies good merchantable cattle will be required.

The delivery of the cattle must commence at each of the points named, within thirty days after notice of the award is given, and thereafter be continued not oftener than semi-monthly upon the written orders of the Department, at such times and in such quantities as may be required for the service.

When practicable, the cattle for use during the months of January, February, and March will be received in December for freezing.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good strong double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks.

The Sugar to be delivered in barrels full head-lined.

The Lard to be good and sweet, and in tin cans containing from five to ten pounds each.

The Pork to be in barrels, with one iron hoop at each end.

The Corn to be in strong "gunnies," resewed.

Bids will also be received for Baking Powder in quarter and half pound packages, which may be substituted in whole or in part for the soda.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within twenty days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than twenty-five pounds, of the quality contracted for.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the following articles at the agencies named, at such times and in such quantities as may be required:

BLACKFEET AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
100,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
225,000 pounds XX Flour.
50,000 pounds Mess Pork.

CROW AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
600,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
350,000 pounds XX Flour.
40,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT PECK AGENCY, (MONTANA.)
1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
600,000 pounds XX Flour.
500,000 pounds good, sound, merchantable, shelled Corn.
100,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of American or Northern-wintered Texas Cattle, on the hoof.
50,000 pounds XX Flour.
20,000 pounds Mess Pork.

SANTEE AGENCY, (NEBRASKA.)
500,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
3,000 bushels Wheat.

PONCA AGENCY, (DAKOTA.)
350,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
60,000 pounds XX Flour.
11,000 pounds Mess Pork.

FORT HALL AGENCY, (IDAHO.)
200,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
200,000 pounds XX Flour.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms, or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals, the name of the bidder in no case to appear upon the samples. Failure to comply with this rule will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

Each bid must give the name of all parties interested in, or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sub-let or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blanks for proposals, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the agents at the respective agencies at which supplies are to be delivered.

Every bid amounting to the sum of $5,000, or over, must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check, or draft, shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract should one be awarded him.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New-York to furnish a New-York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that City.

At the execution of the contract, a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable. EDW. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the [illegible], of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and detailed in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C, and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the several wards, as hereinafter named, at the Hall of the Board of Education, for the Repairs, Painting, and Alterations of Buildings, Furniture, and Heating Apparatus, required to be done or furnished during the months of July and August, 1874, in their respective wards, as follows:

By the Trustees of the First Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22. JOHN McINTIRE, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on MONDAY, June 22. M. FRIEDMAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22. WM. L. HARDING, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Sixth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, June 22. TIMOTHY BRENNAN, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Seventh Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. DAVID HAYS, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. PHILIP KETTERER, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. CHARLES S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

By the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, until 4 o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, June 23. J. B. TAYLOR, M. D., Chairman.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School-buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of a party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 8, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, SECOND QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC, BOSTON, Mass., June 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals, (in triplicate,) under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of July, 1874, for the delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1874, and ending June 30, 1875, as follows: Fuel, Forage, and Straw at the following-named posts: Boston,—Fort Independence, Fort Warren, and Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor; Fort Standish and Fort Andrews, Plymouth; Fort Sewall, Marblehead; Fort Phoenix, Fairhaven; Fort at Clark's Point, New-Bedford; and Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass.; Forts Preble, Scammell, and Georges, Portland; Fort Knox, Bucksport; Fort McCleary, Kittery Point; Fort Sullivan, Eastport; and Fort Popham, Parker's Head, Me.; and Fort Constitution, Newcastle, N. H.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, showing the estimated quantities required at each post, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and terms of contract and payment, can be obtained by personal or written application to the Quartermasters at the various posts, or to this office.

A. P. BLUNT, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. 2d Q. M. D., M. D. A.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Brooklyn Board of Education for the purchase of the following new books, in good order, not in use in the public schools of Brooklyn:

226 Monteith's Physical Geography.
490 Cornell's Grammar School Geography.
370 Jarvis' Physiology.
45 Cornell's First Steps in Geography.
1,971 Quackenbos' First Book on Grammar.
881 Quackenbos' Large Grammar.
1,906 Sanders' Analysis of English Words.
2,434 Quackenbos' Composition.
737 Lynd's First Book on Etymology.
636 Mattison's Primary Astronomy.
431 Coe's Drawing Cards.
280 Parker's Outlines of General History.
74 Parker's First Lessons in Philosophy.
6 Smith and Martin's Book-keeping.
81 Hill's First Lessons in Geometry.
186 Quackenbos' Natural Philosophy.
400 Union Primers.
250 Willson's Fourth Readers.

The above can be inspected at the depot of the Board of Education.

C. H. SCHAPPS, Chairman of Library Committee.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1874.

TO CONTRACTORS.

LIGHT-HOUSE CROSS LEDGE SHOAL, DELAWARE BAY.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of SATURDAY, June 13, 1874, for building and delivering a stone pier of foundation for light-house on Cross Ledge Shoal, Delaware Bay, in accordance with drawings and specifications which can be seen and examined on application at this office.

Bids must be made on forms which will be provided on application, and conform in all respects to the requirements of the Government, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Pier at Cross Ledge." They will be opened promptly at the time specified, and bidders are requested to be present.

W. F. RAYNOLDS, Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Light-house Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of L. B. Morris, No. 95 Orange st., New-Haven, Conn., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of July, 1874, for an iron bridge over the Quinipiac River, between the City of New-Haven and the town of East Haven.

Proposals will be received on plans furnished by the bidder, or on plans furnished by the Bridge Commissioners.

Specifications can be obtained by applying to L. B. Morris, New-Haven, Conn., or to Clemens Herschel, Engineer, No. 9 State st., Boston, Mass.

No proposals will be received after the time specified. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Bridge Commissioners. E. EDWIN HALL, Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING GATES AND GATE FRAMES, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for furnishing, building, and putting in gates, gate frames, &c., at the Gate-house, on 93d st., near 10th av., and also at the Gate-house, corner of 10th av. and 113th st.

For full particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PAVING WORTH ST.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock noon, June 17, 1874, for regulating, grading, paving, &c., Worth st., between Broadway and Chatham st. For full particulars see the *City Record*—copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits now will draw interest from July 1.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | S. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

SPRING RACES, 1874, AT JEROME PARK.

SATURDAY, 6th,	TUESDAY, 16th,
WEDNESDAY, 10th,	THURSDAY, 18th,
SATURDAY, 13th,	SATURDAY, 20th,

DAYS OF JUNE.

Races commence each day punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

A. BELMONT, President.

C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

JEROME PARK RACES.

June 6, 10, 13, 16, 18, and 20.

Special trains, with cars reserved for ladies, will leave Grand Central Depot on above days at 1:30 and 2 P. M., returning after the races are over. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. C. M. BISSELL, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 10	*Russia, Wednesday, July 1
Algeria, Saturday, June 13	China, Saturday, July 4
*Cuba, Wednesday, June 17	Calabria, Wednesday, July 8
Batavia, Saturday, June 20	Scotia, Wed'day, July 15
Abyssinia, Wed'y, June 24	Algeria, Saturday, July 18

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th June, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC..........SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, June 20, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 4, at ——

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........June 13
PEMBROKE..........June 27

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE..........Saturday, June 13
PEREIRE..........Saturday, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125... Second Cabin, $75... Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........SATURDAY, June 27
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........SATURDAY, July 11

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.....June 20	COLINA.....June 6
NEDERLAND.....July 11	SWITZERLAND.....July 4

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....May 27	SWITZERLAND.....June 10
CYBELE.....June 24	COLINA.....July 1

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin..........$90 | Second Cabin..........$60
Steerage..........25 | Prepaid Certificates..........25

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia. 42 Broad st., New-York.

B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Thurs...June 11	Australia, Sat'day, June 20
India, Saturday.....June 13	Ethiopia, Tuesday...June 23
Victoria, Tuesday...June 16	Caledonia, Thurs'y, June 25
Italia, Thursday....June 18	Elysia, Saturday...June 27

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $30. STEERAGE, $20.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, June 16.
HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, June 30.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KOLN, Capt. B. RINGK, will sail on WEDNESDAY, June 10, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. K. v. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, June 13.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Wednesday, June 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, June 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 4, 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway and pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt..Sat. June 13, 2 P. M. | Canada..Sat. June 27, 3 P. M.
Queen..Sat. June 20, 9 A. M. | Spain.....July 4, 9:30 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ERIN, Capt. ANDREWS.....Thursday, June 25, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. BENDON..........June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GRARD..........June 23, 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........June 30, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ——..........July 7, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH..........July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........July 21, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco: $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, July 3, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, June 20, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

JAPAN..........June 13
GREAT REPUBLIC..........June 27

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..May 13	From Yokohama...May 22
From Hong Kong..May 27	From Yokohama...June 5
From Hong Kong..June 10	From Yokohama...June 19

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, June 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Wednesday, June 10.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, June 13.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. — North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........June 8
ATLAS..........June 26

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA..........June 3
ANDES..........June 19

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, June 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, June 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, June 23.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........June 11
CLEOPATRA, (Havana direct)..........June 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........June 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........June 25

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO,

For Porto Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. EDWARD WHITEHURST, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on or about Wednesday, June 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage at reduced rates, apply to L. DEL MONTE, No. 50 Exchange place.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS

Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's *Excursionist* for June contains fare and expenses for over 2,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.

COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Monday's, Wednesday's, and Friday's at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st., on and after the 15th, returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) Esopus—the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st, Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed., June 3...	8:00 A. M.	Wed., June 3...	3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 4th...	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 5th...	6.30 A. M.
Monday, 8th...	2:30 P. M.	Monday, 8th...	9:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 9th...	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 9th...	10:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 10th.	5:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 10th.	6:00 A. M.
Friday, 12th...	7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 11th.	3:00 P. M.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed'sday, 10th.	11:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, 10th...	4:00 P. M.
Thursday, 11th..	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 12th...	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 12th.....	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 13th...	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 13th..	7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th....	7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 14th....	3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 14th....	7:00 P. M.	Monday, 15th...	7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, leave foot of Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st. (north of Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at YONKERS, TARRYTOWN, and NYACK, (by ferry-boat,) POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, connecting for all points WEST and NORTH.

Trip tickets to WEST POINT, CORNWALL, and NEWBURG, returning same day, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzen's, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 25, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 5, 1874, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

EXCURSIONS.

THE STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, CAPT. JAY L. Clark, will accompany the yachts on THURSDAY, June 11, 1874. Those who have been on board the Martin in previous races will remember the comfort and enjoyment of the trip. A limited number of tickets only will be sold, and the same rules and regulations as heretofore will be observed. Tickets, admitting on board two ladies and one gentleman, $5; single tickets, $2. Leave Bayville 5 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 5:40; Pier No. 27, East River, 9:45; Ford's Wharf, Brooklyn, Wall St. Ferry, 10; Quarantine Dock, 10:30. Dinner and refreshments on board.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

YACHT RACE AND FISHING BANKS.—On THURSDAY, June 11, the New-Haven steam-boat TRAVELER will accompany the yachts around the light-ship, leaving North 8th st., Williamsburg, 6:30 A. M.; 9th st., East River, 7; Pier No. 27, Dover st., East River, 7:20; foot 24th st., North River, 8:10; Pier No. 43, Spring st., North River, 8:30; Pier No. 6 North River, 9. Fare—Gentlemen, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

TO CHARTER.—SALOON STEAMERS WILLIAM COOK, WYOMING and G. T. OLYPHANT, for large or small parties. Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, CHICAGO, J. R. BALDWIN, and REPUBLIC. Excelsior Park, Oriental, Eaglewood, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings.

H. R. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMers WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island, and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents. J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SOUND VIEW HOUSE, MAMARONECK, WESTchester County, forty-five minutes from Grand Central Depot, via N. Y. and N. H. R. R.—This finely-situated hotel, newly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests, is located in one of the most healthy and picturesque neighborhoods in Westchester County; its surroundings and accessibility is unsurpassed; few if any places in the vicinity of New-York City possess its advantages.

The house itself is beautifully situated, with fine, broad piazzas and verandahs, elegant walks and drives, twenty acres of handsome lawn, fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, charming and extended sea and Sound views, and altogether a first-class retreat; prices moderate.

Call or address SOUND VIEW HOUSE, Mamaroneck, Westchester County, or DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av. and No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,
RHODE ISLAND.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. SEASON OF 1874.

This well known and popular Summer resort, situated on the Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Eight steam-boats daily from Providence and Newport. Rooms can now be engaged on moderate terms, by application to L. H. HUMPHREYS, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

WEST RUTHERFORD PARK HOUSE, (formerly Holsman Mansion, Santiago Park,) West Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., is now open as a first-class summer resort. This hotel is beautifully situated on the Passaic River, within five minutes' walk of West Rutherford or Passaic Bridge Depots, and only forty minutes from City Hall by Erie Railroad; newly refitted and refurnished; everything first-class; terms reasonable; boating, fishing, bathing, billiards, fine drives, &c. For terms, address O. T. ATWOOD, Proprietor, Rutherford Park, N. J.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT.

Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

"OCEAN HOTEL," LONG BRANCH.

Superior accommodation for families and gentlemen While reducing the cost to the consumers, we sustain the quality of our table, and thus increase our business. We popularize our "Hotel" by consulting the interests of our patrons.

CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Managers.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

LAUREL HOUSE,
CAUTERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

This celebrated resort is now open for guests.

Carriages, and an authorized agent, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

Cooper House and Cottages,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

Will open June 24. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, during May, upon application to W. B. COLEMAN.

ON THE SEA SHORE!—WATCH HILL POINT, R. I., (near Stonington, Conn.,)—The Plimpton House, reopened June 15. Visit the best. Excellent surf bathing, boating, and fishing; the coolest and most breezy place on the coast; positively no mosquitoes. Fare from New-York (by Stonington steamers) to Watch Hill, $2 75. Terms made acceptable. A. S. PLIMPTON & CO.

OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—OPEN June 1. Reached by Mary Powell, J. W. Baldwin, and T. Cornell, and the Albany day boats; also by Hudson River Railroad to Rhinebeck, New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked by Erie and Walkill Valley Railway to the hotel.

JOHN E. LASHER, Woodstock, N. Y.

OAK GROVE COTTAGES—HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., forty-eight miles from New-York City, one and a half miles from West Point Military Academy, and a quarter of a mile from Cozzens' West Point Hotel, will be opened to accommodate families desiring board at reasonable terms. Address GOODSELL BROTHERS, Highland Falls, N. Y.

CROMWELL'S LAKE, ONE AND ONE-HALF miles stage from Highland Mills, two hours Erie Railway, (near Turner's.)—Airy, healthy, delightful location; opens June 18; families can now secure good rooms and excellent treatment at moderate rates; take 9 A. M. or 3:30 P. M. train; no bar.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IT IS REPORTED THAT THE BUTTERFIELD House, Utica, N. Y., always a first-class house, has of late won fresh popularity under the management of C. A. LINSLEY & CO., and that tourists in transitu find there the elegances, style, and comforts of the best metropolitan hotels.

LONG BRANCH.—HELMBOLD COTTAGE, SITUated on Chelsea av., adjoining the Ocean House, with a view of the ocean. Parties, permanent or transient, wishing rooms can get full particulars at No. 215 West 17th st. Private table furnished to those desiring it. Families preferred.

LONG BRANCH.—BOARD FOR TWO FAMILIES may be obtained in a private cottage; house centrally located, about three minutes' walk from the beach, and surrounded by shade trees and handsome lawn. Persons requiring superior accommodations may apply at No. 29 West 21st st.

WESTBROOK HOUSE, CITY OF KINGSTON—TOWNSEND, Proprietor.—Terms, $10 a week; elegant accommodations; Catskill Mountain scenery; reputation established; leave steamers Mary Powell, Kingston, boats direct. Apply WESTBROOK, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 7.

THE HILL-SIDE HOME—DELIGHTFULLY situated near the Delaware River, in the romantic village of Carversville, Bucks County, Penn.; fine spring water, beautiful lawns, pianos, organ, and library; excellent board $7 to $12 per week. Send for circular. Address WM. EVANS & CO.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J.—This is one of the most popular Summer resorts in the country; scenery wild and picturesque; remarkably healthy; no mosquitoes; fine lawn and pleasure grounds; all appointments first-class.

P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 13, 1874. Application for rooms can be made at the hotel, or by addressing

JOSEPH H. COOPER, Manager.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.

Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE, AT HIGHLAND FALLS, on the banks of the Hudson, one and a half mile from West Point, will be opened June 13; terms reasonable. For particulars, address

WILLET PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS can be obtained in a pleasantly-located house at Catskill; everything fresh and of the best quality at reasonable prices; good reference can be given. Call at the Cosmopolitan Hotel from 9 till 3. W. KENNEDY.

LAIRD'S MANSION HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.

WM. L. McINTIRE, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
June 27, 1874.
WEAVERS & BATES.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO County, N. Y., will open June 15. Parties desiring circulars, or wishing to engage rooms, will address D. P. PETERS, Hotel Fenimore.

STONE CASTLE—TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDson, will open June 15. Parties desiring board can call at the Castle, or address Post Office Box No. 99 Tarrytown, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

This favorite Summer resort open from June 16 to Oct. 1, 1874. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

is now open. Board $3 per day. N. T. JUDD, Manager.

THE PAVILION, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—WILL be opened for the reception of guests on the 10th of June.

SANDS POINT HOTEL, SANDS POINT, LONG Island; now open. For terms, &c., address G. DUNSPAUGH, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE, A GOOD solid business paying large profits; staple goods; trade established; about $3,800 cash required; the present owner will guarantee to take of the party purchasing, if the goods are kept up to the standard now made, $1,000 worth a year for four years, and will also assist in advancing the interests of the business; none need reply unless wanting a good, safe business. Address MANUFACTOR, No. 28 Lock-box, Newburg, N. Y.

A COMPANY MANUFACTURING STAPLE ARTIcles, covered by patents, and of which the sale is unlimited, desire an additional capital of $25,000, with services of investor; none but principals need apply; best of reference given and required. Address E. I. G., Box No. 5,403 Post Office.

$2,500 TO $5,000.—A TRUSTY MAN wanted immediately in a desirable, safe business, easily managed. Address E. A. B., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

P. B. A.—THE UTILITY OF THE PORTABLE BURGlar Alarm is proved by its ready sales. Territorial rights offered. Energetic men wanted for agents. Portable Burglar Alarm Company, No. 889 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, in which will be found horse-blankets in all grades, carriage-robes, lap-dusters, linen and Summer-woolen horse-sheets, fly-nets, English saddles and bridles, stirrups, bits, and spurs, riding and driving whips.

W. CLARK'S PATENT HORSE-CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

I HAVE A FEW MORE WAGONS FOR SALE, my own make, that I am closing out at reduced prices. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

HARNESS FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—FINE new carriage harness, English style; fine new light double harness; fine new light single harness; all first-class harness at No. 149 West 33d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST, ONE and a half blocks from Broadway.—Pleasant rooms, en suite or separate, with or without board; also a few transient boarders accommodated for the Summer months. Proper references required.

LARGE ROOM, WITH PANTRY, USE OF BATH, breakfast and tea, in a small family of adults, and no other boarders, to a gentleman or two friends; references exchanged; convenient to Fulton and Reid av cars. Call at No. 473 Macon st., West Stuyvesant av.

MILLER'S TURKISH BATH HOTEL,
Nos. 37 and 39 West 26th st.

First-class double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

NO. 148 WEST 27TH ST.

Second-floor front room to let to gentleman and wife or single gentleman, with board. Terms—$14 per week for two. References exchanged.

NO. 237 MADISON AV.,

Between 37th and 38th sts., elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or separately, with or without private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 99 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV., DEsirable connecting rooms on second floor; also, single rooms on 4th floor; table first class; terms reasonable; table boarders taken; reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family; location first class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

THIRD STORY ROOM, WITH BOARD, TO gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; only a few taken. No. 425 East 50th st., Beekman Hill. References exchanged.

NO. 37 UNION SQUARE.—TWO NEATLY-FURnished, delightful Summer rooms, for single gentlemen; rent low; with or without board. Inquire of Mrs. Lawrence, on premises.

A PARLOR FLOOR, (THREE LARGE ROOMS,) handsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c., with private table, or without board; also single rooms. No. 36 East 20th st.

RECEPTION OR OTHER ROOM TO RENT, with or without board; suitable for a physician. Apply on premises, No. 247 East 78th st.

NO. 33 EAST 23D ST.—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has two front rooms to let, with board; also one handsome suite; low prices for Summer.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE, pleasant room, furnished, and board. No. 138 West 43d st., between Broadway and 6th av.

NO. 108 EAST 14TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, newly-furnished rooms, central location, with or without board, at Summer prices. Call and see.

14TH ST., NO. 239 WEST.

Desirable rooms, with board. References.

NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST.

Neatly furnished rooms to let with good board, at reasonable rates; table boarders taken.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST. Elegant rooms to rent, with or without board; delightful Summer location.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—SUITES OF APARTMENTS to let, with private table only.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, with board; best references given and required.

NEAR BROADWAY, NO. 48 WEST 26TH ST.—Pleasant rooms, with or without board; terms moderate. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AUSABLE CHASM!—ROOMS FOR BOARDERS—The establishment of the subscriber is decidedly rural, but near the chasm. The location is pleasant and airy, and all the surroundings are of the most inviting character.

Rooms can be furnished for from five to twelve boarders—the number governed somewhat by circumstances. The ordinary price will be $1 PER DAY for rooms, board, and attendance.

Post Office and telegraph convenient, and church privileges all that can be desired.

O. F. BLINN, Birmingham, N. Y.

Post Office address, Keesville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PARTIES OR FAMILIES desiring early accommodations for the Summer season can find the same at the OSBORNE TEMPERANCE HOTEL, in the pleasant little village of Windham, situated in a valley of the Catskills, six miles from the summit of the mountains, twenty-five miles from Catskill, and fifteen miles distant from the Moresville Depot, on the N. Y., K. and S. Railroad; terms from $8 to $10 per week, according to size and situation of room. Further particulars given by addressing Mrs. N. G. OSBORNE, Windham, Greene County, N. Y.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY VILla, thirty-five minutes from Wall st. to house; location high and healthy; excellent views of land and water from every room; grounds large; fine shade and lawn. A few rooms will be rented to desirable parties; references. For directions, &c., address C. A. N., Box No. 5,660 Post Office.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class board and large and well-appointed rooms in private house in Greenwich, five minutes from New-Haven Railroad station and steam-boat landing, being on the water and near the Sound; boating, bathing, fishing, &c. Address Box No. 2 Post Office, Greenwich, Conn., or ask at station for FANNING.

COUNTRY BOARD.—KATONAH, ONE AND A half hours by Harlem Road; spacious mansion, forests, delightful walks and drives, 250 acres, twenty cows, nine horses, fresh vegetables, ice, and pure mountain air, with moderate prices. Refer to HALL J. HOW, No. 3 Pine st.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON.—LARGE, airy rooms with good board; house beautifully located, fine water view; parties preferring a country home, and comfort to style, can be accommodated at moderate terms; very liberal arrangements made with families. Address XENIA, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SHELTER ISLAND.—SUMMER BOARD IN A plain, old-fashioned farm-house; boating, bathing, and fishing; price, $10 per week; would prefer to take one large family and no other boarders; references required. Address Box No. 23 Post Office, Shelter Island, N. Y.

PERMANENT OR TRANSIENT BOARDERS wanted at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y. Accommodations for eight or ten persons if taken immediately, on very favorable terms, 2½ hours from New-York, five minutes from depot. Address Post Office Box No. 92.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, IN A very desirable, healthy location, within two hours' ride from Grand Central Depot; references required. For further particulars apply to S. B., No. 141 East 34th st., or W. A. W., 84th st. and Avenue A.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG Island.—Good accommodations in a private family, near depot and ocean; healthy climate; good fishing, boating and bathing; terms to suit; New-York references given. Address C. H. TOPPING, Bridgehampton, Long Island.

SUMMER BOARD AT FAIRHAVEN, NEAR Red Bank, in private house; can accommodate twelve persons; proprietress can be seen to-day from 10 till 1 o'clock at GENUNG & CO.'S, No. 1,193 Broadway.

BOARD FOR THREE MARRIED COUPLES; no other boarders; beautiful place near Plainfield. JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway, Notary and Commissioner of Deeds for all the States.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—MRS. ADAMS has returned to the Clarendon, and is prepared to arrange with parties desiring board. (Nyack is free from mosquitoes.)

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, A FAMily will receive a few boarders for the Summer; desirable location; pleasant rooms. Inquiries can be made of W. T. VREDENBURGH, druggist.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND.—GOOD board for the Summer may be had of GEORGE BUSHNELL. Reference: C. J. Gold, 90 Front st., City.

FIFTEEN BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board at farm-house near Catskill Mountains; price, $10. Address C. BLOOM, Catskill.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING AT Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.; references.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
THE COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
VENTILATION PERFECT. VENTILATION PERFECT.
BEAUTIFUL CANVAS TOP AND WINDOWS ON EVERY SIDE.
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
CONTINUED SUCCESS. CONTINUED SUCCESS.
NOVELTIES.
NOVELTIES SUCCEEDING NOVELTIES.
NOVELTIES.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS,
WITH ITS ONE THOUSAND AUXILIARIES.
GORGEOUS DISPLAY.
BEAUTIFULLY CAPARISONED HORSES.

The Ancient and Modern Costumes of Fourteen Nations represented

TRUE TO HISTORY.

ALL THE BRILLIANT ROMAN CHARIOT RACES,
ROMAN STANDING RACES,
FOUR-HORSE AND FOUR-PONY CHARIOT RACES,
HURDLE AND FLAT RACES,
ELEPHANT, CAMEL, MONKEY, AND PONY RACES.
TWENTY MINUTES OF FUN,
LANCASHIRE RACES,

introducing Sack, Donkey, Wheelbarrow, and Scrub Races, with all the accessories of an

OLD TIME FAIR.
A JOLLY TIME GENERALLY.
BARNUM'S
RENOWNED COLLECTION
of
RARE AND LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

MLLE. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, WILL APPEAR BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, PERFORMING EACH AND ALL OF HER STARTING ACTS IN MID-AIR, INCLUDING HER WONDERFUL FEAT OF RIDING UPON A VELOCIPEDE.

DOORS OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7 O'CLOCK.
PERFORMANCES COMMENCE AT 2 AND 8.
AVOID THE CROWD BY ATTENDING
THE AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

EXTRA NOTICE.

MLLE. VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, WILL APPEAR BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING, PERFORMING EACH AND ALL OF HER STARTLING ACTS IN MID AIR, INCLUDING HER WONDERFUL FEAT OF RIDING UPON A VELOCIPEDE. FOR THE PRESENT WEEK, A LONGER WIRE WILL BE USED, AND A GREATER ELEVATION ATTAINED THAN HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN KNOWN IN THE PROFESSION.

BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH..........Manager

MONDAY EVENING, June 8, and until further notice, and at the Grand Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock P. M., Monsieur Devernais' version, in all its splendor.

THE SEVEN DWARFS.

BUTLER, MARTINETTI, and DONALDSON, and the entire Butler Pantomime and Ballet Troupe. Special Artists engaged—the CARROLLS, FRANK JONES, AMY CROUSE, BERETTA SANFRETTA, GORMON BROTHERS, KYNOCK and SMITH, MATILDA BERETTA, JENNY WOLTZ, and ONE HUNDRED OTHERS. The finest production ever brought before the public.

BOOTH' THEATRE. SALVINI TO-NIGHT.

SALVINI AS HAMLET TO-NIGHT.

Final performances in America of Signor SALVINI, the greatest living tragedian.

TO-NIGHT—Shakespeare's sublime tragedy—HAMLET.
SALVINI in his unique impersonation—HAMLET.
PIAMONTI in her great rôle of OPHELIA.
FRIDAY—SALVINI (last time) as OTHELLO.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL SALVINI MATINEE—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

PRICES AS USUAL. Seats secured at the box office, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

ROBINSON HALL, UNION SQUARE.

TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
Matinée next Saturday at 2.
Last few days of Bulleck's
ROYAL MARIONETTES,

from Crystal Palace and St. James' Hall, London. Turned away hundreds in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. New programme and GRAND JUVENILE TREAT TO-DAY, at 2 and 8. Admission, 50 cents and 25 cents; reserved, 25 cents extra; children, 25 and 50 cents. Box-office now open.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE
LADY OF THE LAKE
in all its splendor, new scenes, costumes, and
GRAND BALLET.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

HOME FOR INCURABLES,
FORDHAM, N. Y.

The eighth anniversary of this institution will be held at the new building on Fordham av., Fordham, on Thursday, June 11, at 3:30 P. M. The annual reports will be read and addresses delivered. Friends of the institution are cordially invited to attend. Take Harlem Railroad trains for Fordham at 2:30, or Morrisania boat from Fulton Pier at 1 P. M., connecting with horse cars for Fordham, passing the door.

BENJ. H. FIELD, President.

H. M. McLAREN, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. **The CONCERTO STOP** *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the* **EFFECT** *of which is* **MOST CHARMING** *and* **SOUL-STIRRING,** *while its* **IMITATION** *of the* **HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB.** *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS,

in **UNIQUE FRENCH CASES,** *are among the best made, and combine* **PURITY** *of* **VOICING** *with* **great volume of tone.** *Suitable for* **PARLOR, CHURCH, or MUSIC HALL.**

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS

have **great power** *and a* **fine singing tone,** *with all* **modern improvements,** *and are the* **BEST PIANOS MADE.** *These Organs and Pianos are warranted for six years.* **PRICES EXTREMELY LOW** *for cash or part cash and balance in monthly payments.* **Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED** *in every County in the* **U. S.** *and* **Canada.** *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.**

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS.

Known for forty-five years the best.

Buy direct from the manufactory, and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward.

RAVEN & CO.,
Warerooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH ON INSTALLMENTS, OR TO RENT.—First-class new 7 and 7½ octave, rosewood, agraffe piano-fortes, latest improvements and fully guaranteed; beautiful rosewood piano and stool, (sacrifice;) also parlor organs. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

LIGHTE & ERNST—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap; also on easy monthly payments.

BEST UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS, new and second hand, for rent and sale on small installments; Hallet & Davis, Steinway, and Weber cheap. BERRY & CO., No. 789 Broadway.

AN OVERSTRUNG SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO, $150, or $10 monthly; seven-octave pianos, $4 and $5 monthly rent; new organs, $50; rosewood piano, $75. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th st., near 5th av.

A WEBER UPRIGHT PIANO, COSTING $550, will be sold for $100, on account of family going to Europe. Inquire between 6 and 7 P. M., at No. 29 West 21st st., top floor.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND two children, who can furnish unexceptionable references, board in the country, about one hour from City, for July and August, in a private family with few or no other boarders. Requisites are: high, cool, healthful location, without mosquitoes, two large, airy rooms, noonday dinner, ample grounds, with abundance of shade. Address H. B., Post Office Box No. 1,466 New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED, ABOUT JULY 1, at Lake George or vicinity, for four adults and servant; good rooms and good board required; location must be near the water, where there is good boating, bathing, and fishing. Address, with particulars as to location and terms, G. M., No. 127 East 79th st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FROM JUNE 20 TO NOVEMber, for an elderly gentleman, at the sea shore; terms must be moderate; comfortable room and good fare requisite. Address W. S., Box No. 1,240 New-York Post Office.

SEA-SIDE BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY; private boarding-house preferred, on south-side Long Island, or the New-Jersey coast; must be convenient to City. Send particulars and terms to M. E., Box No. 3,208 New-York.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD AND GOOD CARE for a boy four years old near the city. Address, with full particulars, A. B., No. 256 West 34th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.—Eight hundred tons Pig-iron wanted for ballast. Apply at office of the Company, No. 59 Wall st.

A CLIPPER MOWING-MACHINE, SECONDhand, for sale cheap; also nine dozen Eureka scythestones. Inquire of J. A. HANCE, 3d av. and 27th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8, over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE 1:30 P. M.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.

LAST TWO NIGHTS
of
CAMILLE

Characters by Miss CLARA MORRIS, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, MAUDE GRANGER, KATE HOLLAND, and Messrs. McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, JOHN PARSELLS, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

☞ In commemoration of the most successful theatrical season in the annals of the New-York stage, the house will on THURSDAY NIGHT be profusely decorated with flowers, and an elegant souvenir programme printed on satin, together with a bouquet of choice flowers will be presented to each lady in the audience.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 12—Extra Night—LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY, June 13—Last Matinée—LED ASTRAY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 13—Benefit of Mr. E. H. GOUGE, Treasurer.—LED ASTRAY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 15—Benefit of Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS.—LED ASTRAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

Decided success of
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ
and of Mr.
BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S EMOTIONAL PLAY
of

FATE,

which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
until further notice.

Miss LECLERCQ..........as..........HELEN FARADAY

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st.
The Grand Scenic Illusion of
LONDON BY NIGHT,
LONDON BY GASLIGHT,
LONDON BY MOONLIGHT,

and the Grand Midnight Thunder-storm, a perfect reproduction of the Phenomena of Nature. Lectures and entertainments by Prof. Tobin, Logrenia, the Prestidigitateur, the Bros. Lubin, and a host of attractions. Open from 1 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, $1. No extras.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. H. HUNTLEY.

Two performances daily; at 2 and 8 P. M.

The celebrated young American actor,

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2.	Mr. J. H. HUNTLEY In the new sensation drama entitled WRESTLING JOE, Or LIFE AT THE MINES.	EVERY EVENING AT 8.

MONDAY, JUNE 15, Mr. HERNANDEZ FOSTER in MONDAY, or Jack Harkaway Among the Brigands.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. NEXT FRIDAY.

Seats can now be secured for the occasion of
THE DEBUT
of
Mr. CHAS ETTINGER.

The programme now being prepared will be of great magnitude, and participated in by Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ, Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, JOHN McCULLOUGH, STUART ROBSON, JOHN T. RAYMOND, McKEE RANKIN, the companies of Wallack's and Union Square Theatres, Bryant's Minstrels, &c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, FRIDAY MATINEE, June 12.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE CAROLINA SINGERS at the Strawberry Festival of the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 10, 1874. Tickets 50 cents, entitling holder to one plate of strawberries and ice-cream.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—ROSE HILL M. E. Church, 27th st., between 2d and 3d avs., THIS EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Recitations by Charles Roberts, Jr. Tickets, 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
(Entrance on Greene st. Post Office Box No. 1811.)
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1874.

The following-named obsolete and unserviceable articles will be sold at public auction at New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New-York Harbor, on the 16th day of June, 1874, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:

1 42-pound James Rifled Gun.
129 Gun Carriages, Caissons, Forges, Battery and Mortar Wagons, Mortar Beds, and Sling Carts.
20 Wheels for Field Carriages.
230 Sets of Artillery Harness.
23,215 Breech and Muzzle Loading Carbines, Muskets and Rifles.
6,907 Sabres, Swords, Lances, and Pikes.
2,242,352 Cartridges for Carbines, Muskets, and Revolvers.
8,227,535 Percussion Caps.
102,320 pounds of Lead and Bullets.
2,860 pounds of Horse Shoes.
140,000 pounds, more or less, Projectiles.
20,000 pounds, more or less, Scrap Brass, Copper, and Iron.
2,860 pounds Sheet Copper.
22,987 pounds Sulphur, (Brimstone.)
1 Fire Engine and Hose.

Also, quantities of Artillery Implements, Appendages, and Parts for Small Arms, Primers, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, Artillery Harness Parts, Cartridge Bags, Rope, Tools, and Utensils.

Dealers in Scrap Metals, &c., are specially invited to examine the catalogue, which can be had on application to the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., or at this office.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale as soon as the bid is accepted, and the remainder when the property is delivered.

All stores to be removed within fifteen days from the close of the sale.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid not deemed satisfactory.

S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

NOTICE.

William Kennelly, auctioneer, will sell, for account of whom it may concern, at public auction, at the foot of Christopher st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., 1,000 (more or less) butt-ends of white and yellow pine and spruce piles, 8 to 25 feet long, and 12 to 18 inches in diameter at large end, subject to conditions to be named by auctioneer on the day of sale.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, WILLIAM GARDNER, WILLIAM BUDD, } Commissioners of Docks.

SELECT PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.—Comprising choice books in the various departments; rare and curious works on Women, Love, Marriage, Sexual Physiology, Education, Oriental Literature, Free Thinking, Scarce Americana, Facetiæ, Tracts, Pamphlets; author's presentation copies with autographs, &c. To be sold at auction on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, June 11, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway, New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (WEDnesday,) June 10, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Unione; can be seen on Pier No. 11 East River. Also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance Algeria, landing on Cunard Dock. Also, fresh Palermo and Malaga Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Celtic, on Pier No. 52 North River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DESIROUS OF forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York, hereby certify:

First—That the name or firm under which the partnership is to be conducted is KENT & HOPKINS.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock commission and brokerage and banking business, including the buying and selling on commission of stocks, bonds, gold, and securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership are as follows: SHELDON L. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, and HENRY C. HOPKINS, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, are the general partners; and HENRY A. KENT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—That the said HENRY A. KENT has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars as capital to the common stock.

Fifth—That the period at which said partnership is to commence is the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four; and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Dated at the City of New-York, this twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

SHELDON L. KENT,
HENRY C. HOPKINS,
HENRY A. KENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent from this date. ROBERT S. PYKE and GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD are alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

ROBERT S. PYKE,
GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD,
RICHARD H. MEARES.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. CHARLES POTTER.

The undersigned have formed a new copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm under the firm name of PYKE, STRINGFIELD & CO.

ROBERT S. PYKE,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1874. GEORGE S. STRINGFIELD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of WM. P. ASTEN & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. P. ASTEN,
Dated New-York, June 1, 1874. WM. H. MERRITT.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

THE RING CIVIL SUITS.

THE DECISION IN THE TEST CASE OF INGERSOLL.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES THAT THE SUITS MUST BE BROUGHT IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTY, NOT THE STATE.

ALBANY, June 9.—Among the decisions handed down in the Court of Appeals today was one affirming the judgment, with costs, in the case of the People of the State of New York, appellants, vs. James H. Ingersoll, impleaded with William M. Tweed, Elbert A. Woodward, and Andrew J. Garvey, respondents. The appeal presented the question what public corporate entity should be the plaintiff in an action to recover money fraudulently obtained by means of an undue and unadvised exercise of public authority which wrought no immediate loss to any individual or judicially recognizable entity, nor involved any possibility of a future injury except to such persons as might at a future period, indicated by law, belong to a class of local tax-payers.

The following is a brief history of the case: In 1871, by existing laws then recently enacted, the Mayor, Hall, the Controller, Connolly, the Commissioner of Public Works, Tweed, and the President of the Public Parks Commission, Sweeney, were virtually the local administrators of government in the City of New-York. At this time the "Ring" frauds being in full progress, discovery thereof was made and public indignation greatly excited by the disclosures. In October, 1871, the then Governor and Attorney General directed counsel residing in the City of New-York to aid the latter in such suits and proceedings as might be deemed advisable. No sooner had this official act been promulgated than the local officers commenced nominal prosecutions against themselves in the names of the local bodies which they controlled. The counsel to the City Corporation, who was also "Law Advisor" to the County Board of Supervisors by direction of Mayor Hall, anticipating action on the part of the State, commenced several separate actions for the same causes in the name of the City Corporation, and then also in the name of the County Board of Supervisors against Hall, Tweed, and Connolly. The action on which the appeal is now decided was commenced in October, 1871, by the service of the process on Tweed.

In December following, Judge Learned, at the special term in Albany, denied a motion to discharge Tweed from arrest. In February, 1872, a general term affirmed this order. Tweed then demurred, and at the special term held in June, 1872, by Judge Hodgeboom, his demurrer was overruled. Tweed appealed, and at a general term held in July, 1872, by order of the executive, the order overruling the demurrer was affirmed—Miller, P. J., and Patter, J., concurring in the order; Parker, J., dissented. Not venturing to stand on his demurrer, Tweed answered, thus waiving the defect, if any there was, in not making any local corporation or body a co-defendant. Thereupon Ingersoll appeared, and set up in succession the same technical objections under new auspices. After Tweed's appeal from the order overruling his demurrer had been submitted to the General Term, he appeared. His first step was a successful motion before Judge Ingalls, at Special Term, to strike out "as irrelevant and redundant" all the allegations of neglect and collusion on the part of the local authorities. This was in November, 1872. On Tweed's motion Judge Ingalls then changed the venue to New-York, and Ingersoll demurred. One of the causes assigned was an alleged "defect of defendant in the omission of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York." This demurrer was heard at the New-York Special Term, before Judge Hardin, when the demurrer was allowed. The State appealed, and at the General Term held May 5, 1873, Judge Hardin's order was affirmed, and final judgment entered in favor of Ingersoll, with costs. The State appealed to the Court of Appeals, May 15, 1873. After the hearing and deliberation, this court in November, 1873, ordered a reargument on the following questions: First, was the title to the money, which is the subject in controversy in the County of New-York? Second, if the money was the money of the County can the Board of Supervisors maintain an action for the cause stated in the complaint in behalf of and for the benefit of the County?

A reargument was heard on these points in February last.

The prevailing opinion which was handed down to-day is written by Judge Allen, and Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, and Johnson concur.

Judge Rapell writes a dissenting opinion, in which Chief Justice Church concurs.

The decision is that the State, as such, is not concerned in the alleged grievances, and, therefore, it not being entitled to any judicial remedy, the action ought to have been brought in the name of the county. The Legislature at its last session passed a law transferring all the property of the County to the City, so that, in the continuance of the suit, "the City of New-York" will have to be substituted for "the State of New-York."

EFFECT OF THE DECISION—PRESENT CONDITION OF THE SUITS.

When the announcement was first made yesterday that the Court of Appeals had sustained the demurrer interposed by the counsel for Ingersoll against the prosecution of the civil suits begun by the Attorney General in the name of the State, it was feared by many persons that its effect would be to nullify all that had been done in the civil prosecution of the "Ring" thieves, and that it might, in some measure, also affect the results obtained in the criminal proceedings. Of course, the decision in Ingersoll's case carried with it the same points as the Tweed and Connolly suits. With a view to ascertaining the precise effect of the decision a TIMES reporter called last evening on Mr. Wheeler H Peckham, who has been intrusted with the principal share of the labor in the legal conduct of all the Ring suits, civil and criminal. When questioned at some length on the subject Mr. Peckham said that the decision sustaining the demurrer simply decided the point that the State was not authorized to prosecute in these suits, and that the County is properly empowered to maintain and prosecute the actions. No other issue was involved in the question raised on the appeal and none other had been decided. Counsel for Ingersoll had demurred in both suits, claiming in the County suits that the County was not the legal prosecutor, and in the suits brought by the Attorney General that the State was not empowered to maintain the actions. The State and County actions were brought almost simultaneously, and all the defendants were arrested and gave bail for their appearance, the aggregate amount being between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. So far as Ingersoll was concerned his bail was exonerated by his conviction and sentence to State Prison. As to Tweed, he being sent to the Penitentiary, Mr. Peckham was not clear as to the effect upon his sureties. The county suits had never been either abandoned, discontinued, or settled, and are all pending and ready for trial to-day, if necessary. Indeed, there had been some expectation of bringing them on for trial at this June term of court, and it was yet possible that one of the cases might be tried. The only thing that would prevent it was the fact that the cases are very intricate and voluminous, and will take considerable time to get all the evidence before a jury, and as the term was now somewhat advanced, and the Midsummer vacation was so near, it might be deemed most advisable to delay them until the Fall, when there would be no need of hastiness in the presentation of the proofs. It was also possible that Judge Van Brunt might give judgment against Ingersoll at once on the demurrer, which it would be perfectly competent for him to do. Of course, there could be little doubt that the defense would be allowed, however, to come in and reopen the judgment and amend their pleadings, so as to put in a complete answer if they have any to put in.

When asked whether, in the event of the County obtaining judgment against the defendants, there could be found any property to issue execution on, in satisfaction of the judgment, Mr. Peckham said he thought there would be a considerable amount of property recovered. It was true that transfers had been made, among which Tweed had assigned nearly all his property to his sons; but if the judgments are obtained against the defendants, he thought there would be little difficulty in proving those transfers illegal or worthless. They were all made after the commencement of the suits, and the motive in making them was very evident. In conclusion, he said there was no need of anxiety as to the validity of the suits brought by the County, which were in good form for trial whenever expedient.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the members of the Bar Association was held last evening, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts presiding. A number of new members were admitted into the association. The committee appointed from the last meeting to consider the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State reported that the amendments of 1874 were not yet in print, and they were unable to procure a copy of them. Under the circumstances they perceived that they had no tangible ground upon which to proceed, and they decided to let the matter rest for the present. Mr. Sherwood drew the attention of the association to the law relating to the admission of gentlemen to the bar and the examination to which graduates from the legal colleges and those who served the proper term in a law office, were subjected. Upon the certificate of these legal institutions gentlemen found little difficulty in obtaining diplomas. But he was aware of several instances where, upon examination, many of them were rejected as incompetent. He knew of special cases where the successful candidates were ignorant of the first principles of jurisprudence. He moved that the matter be referred to the Committee on Legal Education, to report as to the effect and operations of these statutes, and determine whether it would be advisable to make an application for any change in them by amendment or otherwise. Mr. S. P. Nash, while supporting the resolution, asserted that the existence of these colleges had the effect of elevating the standard of legal education. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, NORTH TARRYTOWN.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE BY BISHOP JANES—ADDRESSES BY BISHOP SIMPSON AND OTHERS.

The corner-stone of the new St. Paul's M. E. Church at North Tarrytown was laid yesterday by Bishop Janes, with suitable ceremonies. Bishop Simpson, Rev. S. D. Brown, D. D., Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, of this City; Rev. Dr. Todd, of the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown; Rev. J. K. Allen, of the First Reformed Church; Rev. R. Hanks, and a number of clergymen from Yonkers and other of the river towns, assisted at the ceremonial. Rev. George N. Pratt is the Pastor of the congregation which has set about erecting the new church. The building will cost about $35,000, and it is expected that it will be completed by December. The enterprise is altogether a new one, the church organization having been recently formed. The number of its members is, however, rapidly augmenting. It would be difficult to find a more suitable location than that of the new church. It is situated in the northern part of Tarrytown, at the junction of Broadway and Jones' avenue, the ground on which it is being built having been donated by Mr. John Anderson for the purpose. Although the site is at a considerable elevation above the Hudson, and the distance from it is not great, still the actual view of the river is intercepted by the rich woodland which lies between. There is, however, a fine view of the wooded cliffs on the opposite shore. The church will be of the Gothic style of architecture, the lower portion being of stone and the remainder of brick, faced with stone. Its dimensions will be 80 feet long by 46 feet wide. By way of architectural adornment the building will be furnished with two large towers, from one of which—that on the north-east corner—will rise a spire 150 feet in height. The lower portions of the edifice have already been built.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone was quite an interesting one. Outside the attendance of two Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the presence of several clergymen of other denominations gave it especial importance, and the tone of the proceedings was entirely in favor of the fraternal recognition of churches teaching Scriptural truth apart from mere denominational distinctions. The religious observances and addresses proper to the occasion took place in the handsome grounds adjacent to those on which the new church is being built. A suitable platform was erected on these grounds, and seats were provided for the congregation and for visitors. Rev. Dr. Brown, Presiding Elder of the New-York District, conducted the proceedings.

After singing and prayer, Bishop Janes was introduced as the first speaker. To many of those present, he said, the occasion was possibly a novel one, but, fortunately, the building of Christian temples and houses of religious worship was so frequent that most of them had witnessed several similar occasions. The novelty of such occasions did not, he said, destroy their interest and importance. In fact, whatever was connected with religious interests and religious duties was of transcendent importance. The obligation of worship was felt by all intelligent created existence, and he had no doubt that it was felt by devils and lost men in particular. The fact that they had ignored this obligation was the source of their greatest torment and of their deepest anguish in that realm of despair and woe. It was very seldom they found any people so hardened that they failed to acknowledge their obligation when it was presented to them. All Christian men acknowledged it, and so did heathens. All heathen nations that had been discovered by us had been found to have their gods and idols, and by their devotion to them illustrated the fact that all men had religious conviction and sentiment. But to those who knew the true God, and were living in his fellowship, His worship was a great delight, for inter-communion with the Deity was the great prerogative of man. In the Christian worship the places we consecrate for public devotion bear, the speaker said, the same relation to it as the capital of the nation does to the Government of the State, as the Court-house does to jurisprudence, as the school-house does to education. It was the place where religious service should be properly performed. The pulpit, Bishop Janes said, was the most powerful agency for promoting knowledge and diffusing intelligence. There were no themes, he said, taught in the universities of such moment and of such grandeur and glory as those presented by the pulpit. The principal intelligence of the nations of Christendom came of the teachings of the pulpit, and in this statement he did not apprehend any contradiction. He knew the efficacy of the schools; he acknowledged the power of the press, but he maintained that the principal power by which the public mind is educated and disciplined was the pulpit. When he said the pulpit, he, of course, meant the Church and the public services of the sanctuary. The presence of the house of God in a community was the source of moral conviction, of moral restraint, and of moral education; it was the safety of all our institutions, and it gave sanction and beauty to all the relations of life.

Bishop Simpson, in the course of his address, spoke of denominations as of small moment. The great object, he said, of all Christian churches was to teach the law of the Lord, not of men. It was not the purpose of ministers to talk learnedly or eloquently or pleasantly on such topics as they might select; their object was to expound the word of God's law, and make it plain to the people. Different denominations might have their different adjuncts of worship; they might sing different hymns, or might kneel or sit while praying. They might differ in accidental circumstances, but they were all agreed as to the great and important objects for which these houses of worship were created. Referring to public schools, Bishop Simpson said that whatever might be their value, the Word of God could not, to any great extent, be taught in them. There intervened different sectarian prejudices, which made people jealous as to the character and kind of instruction given. Therefore, he said, we must supplement the education given at schools and universities by that higher education which fitted men for spiritual development, and ultimately for spiritual association.

Rev. Dr. Deems, in his address, spoke of God as a great builder and architect, and of men as his imitators. In the building of religious edifices they would see, he said, growth not merely intellectually and spiritually, but also æsthetically.

At the conclusion of the addresses, those taking part in the ceremonies proceeded to the building in process of erection, where the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Janes. In the hollow of the stone on which the corner-stone was laid was deposited a box containing the usual tokens to posterity. The ceremonial was accompanied by prayer and thanksgiving. At its conclusion the doxology was sung, and the assemblage dispersed.

BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a communication be addressed to the Counsel to the Corporation requesting that he examine into the various laws relating to the cleaning of the streets of the City, and that he advise this board as early as practicable:

First—In whom is the power vested by law to determine the manner in which the streets of the City are to be cleaned, whether by contract or otherwise?

Second—Is there power in this board to contract or agree with such parties as the board may select, and on such terms as may be arranged between the parties so selected and the board, for the cleaning of the streets of the City or any portion thereof for any period extending from a day to a year, or longer?

The Chief Clerk was directed to procure information not on the files of the department as to the appointment of the parties claiming to be patrolmen in the district annexed, the power appointing them, and the authority under which the appointment was made. A proposition was received from Michael Eagan and Wm. H. Campbell to clean the streets of the Fifth, Eighth and Fifteenth Wards for $5,500 per month, and was referred to the Committee on Street-cleaning. A proposition from Wm. H. Albertson to remove all the garbage collected in this City for $161 50 per week, was also referred to the Street-cleaning Committee. The proposition of Patrick Hagan to remove the manure from the Street-cleaning stables, in Stanton street, and to pay twenty-five cents per month per horse, was accepted. The Committee on Rules and Discipline was directed to prepare specifications and invite proposals for the printing and stationery for the Bureau of Elections. A communication was received from John Eichorn offering to sell two lots of land on Lawrence street, Manhattanville, for a station-house for Thirtieth Precinct Police for $4,000. Patrolman John G. Tully was placed on the retired list on a pension of $300 per annum. Sergt. Buckley was transferred from the Twenty-third to the Fourteenth Precinct; Sergt. Cornwell from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth Precinct, and Sergt. Russel from Thirty-fourth to Twenty-third Precinct. The board resolved to have all the station-houses in the City connected with the mains of the Mutual Gas Company.

YALE COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of Yale College Alumni Association was held at Delmonico's, last evening, Judge Woodruff presiding, in the absence of the President of the College. About fifty members were present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William M. Evarts; Vice Presidents, Judge Lewis B. Woodruff and Charles Tracey; Secretary, R. W. De Forrest; Treasurer, Joseph C. Jackson; Executive Committee, Charles A. Miller, Howard Mansfield, Henry Holt, William B. Ross, and Charles H. Farnham. After disposing of the business of the meeting, supper was served, and the members of the Alumni Association present spent an enjoyable evening.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

BILL REPORTED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

FREE BANKING—WITHDRAWAL OF GREENBACKS AT THE RATE OF THIRTY-SEVEN AND A HALF PER CENT. OF THE INCREASED ISSUE OF BANK-NOTES DOWN TO $300,000,000.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following is the full text of the Currency bill submitted by the Conference Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, shall be hereafter known as the National Bank act.

SECTION 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever by reason of the amount of their respective circulation, but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of the deposits, in all respects as provided for in said section.

SEC. 3. That section 22 of said act, the several amendments thereto so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act of July 12, 1870, prohibiting to banks hereafter organized a circulation over $500,000, and the proviso in the third section of said act limiting the circulation of gold note banks to $1,000,000, and section 6 of said act relating to the redistribution of $25,000,000 of circulating notes be and are hereby repealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and governed by the rules, restitutions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises, now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to national banking associations with the same power to amend, alter, and repeal provided by the National Bank act.

SEC. 4. That every association organized, or to be organized, under the provisions of said act, and of the acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and have on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of the circulation, to be held and used for the redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such associations, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations using the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amount of such redemptions, and whenever such redemptions for any association shall amount to the sum of $500 such association so notified shall forwith deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of National Banks, worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any Assistant Treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption, as provided herein, and where such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Controller of the Currency, and destroyed and replaced, as now provided by law, provided that each said association shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting such notes, and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount so assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed and charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasurer; and provided further, that so much of section 32 of the said National Bank act requiring or permitting the redemption by any bank of its circulating notes elsewhere than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That any association organized under this act, or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may, upon the deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States in sums of not less than $9,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer, for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal notes deposited shall be redeemed by the Treasury of the United States and destroyed, as now provided by law, provided that the amount of bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 6. That the Controller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 7. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which shall be retired and reduced in the following manner only, to wit: within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall from time to time be issued to the National Banking Associations under this act in excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof at any time prior to such issue. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to three-eighths of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of $382,000,000 fixed by this act, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000, and United States notes so retired shall be canceled and carried to the account of the sinking fund provided for by the second clause of section 5 of the act approved on the 25th of February, 1862, entitled "An act to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption and funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," and shall constitute a portion of said sinking fund, and the interest thereon, computed at the rate of five per cent., shall be added annually to the said sinking fund, but if the surplus revenue be not sufficient for this purpose the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act for United States notes, to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1878, any holder of United States notes to the amount of $50, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at the City of New-York, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive at his option from the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and required to issue in exchange for said notes, an equal amount of either class of the coupon or registered bonds of the United States provided for in the first section of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorized the refunding of the national debt," and the act amendatory thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871, which bonds shall continue to be exempt from taxation as, provided in said act; provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in gold coin of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall reissue the United States notes so received either in exchange for coin at par, or, with the consent of the holder, in the redemption of bonds then redeemable at par, or in the purchase of bonds at not less than par, to meet the current payments for the public service, and when used to meet the current payments an equal amount of the gold in the Treasury shall be applied in redemption of the bonds known as five-twenty bonds.

SEC. 9.—That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the public debt of the United States.

The report recommending the passage of the foregoing substitute bill is signed by Messrs. Morton, Sherman, and Merrimon, members of the conference on the part of the Senate, and by Messrs. Maynard, of Tennessee, and Farwell, of Illinois, on the part of the House of Representatives.

The report is not signed by Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, the remaining member of the Conference Committee.

THE BROOKLYN HOMEOPATHIC MATERNITY.

Three years ago some charitable Brooklyn ladies established the Brooklyn Homœopathic Maternity, at No. 46 Concord street. The efforts of the patrons of the institution were successful beyond their most sanguine hopes, and recently it has been found necessary to take for the use of the Maternity the building immediately adjoining the one first occupied. The opening of the new building was signalized last evening by a grand reception. During the day the lady managers received from the charitable public contributions of clothing and food, and a large sum in money besides. In the evening addresses were made by several of the managers, and by Rev. Mr. Everest, of the Puritan Church. Besides taking care of the little waifs left daily in the reception basket, indigent mothers are cared for during their time of need, and such of them as wish to receive the training of a nurse are afforded that opportunity. Last evening Miss Allen and Mrs. White graduated as nurses and received their diplomas as midwives. After the addresses had been delivered the guests were invited to an excellent collation.

FEVER DEN IN A POLICE STATION.

The crowded quarters which the patrolmen have been compelled to occupy in the Fifty-ninth street Police Station have, at length, prostrated a large number of the men with malarious fever. Out of the thirty-six men who are forced into two rooms, 21 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 8 feet high, eleven were, yesterday, so sick with fever that they were obliged to be sent home or to the hospitals. The others complain of headache and prostration, and it will probably not be long before they succumb to the epidemic. These rooms are so damp that when clothes are hung up in the closets they become covered with mold. There are seventeen beds in each room, and no ventilation. When the beds are occupied the atmosphere becomes loaded with carbonic acid and the damp exhalations from the men's bodies. The men arise in the morning unrefreshed by their sleep. There are no other quarters for them, so they are compelled to sleep in these rooms, though they endanger their lives. The lot has been selected for a new Police Station, in Fifty-seventh street, but the Aldermen and Mayor refuse to take the necessary steps to complete the purchase.

EMIGRATION AFFAIRS.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at their offices in the Castle Garden, present Commissioners Maujer, Forest, Stephenson, Starr, Schack, and Lynch. Applications were received from the Scandinavian, St. George, St. Andrew's, and Belgian Emigration Societies to have their agents admitted to Castle Garden. The applications were referred to the appropriate committee. The resignation of Mr. Von Poser, Superintendent at Ward's Island, was received, and Mr. Stanton appointed to fill the vacancy. On motion of Mr. Stephenson a regulation was adopted preventing persons not duly authorized by the board from obtaining admission to Castle Garden. Communications were received from employes who claimed to have been illegally discharged, asking for the payment of their salaries for the month of May. A resolution was adopted that only boarding-house keepers authorized by the board and who had paid the municipal license of $10, should be allowed to ply their vocation at the Garden. Upon motion, Messrs. Stephenson, Maujer, and Schack were appointed a committee to revise the by-laws. Mr. Schack was appointed by unanimous resolution as member of the Castle Garden and Finance Committees.

The following gives the number and nativity of passengers landed at Castle Garden, from the 1st day of January, 1874, to the 1st day of June, 1874:

Alsace, 435; Austria, 574; Australia, 11; Africa, 11; Bavaria, 1,355; Bremen, 52; Baden, 869; British America, 1; Belgium, 159; Bohemia, 992; Brunswick, 80; British Columbia, 2; Canada, 20; China, 2; Denmark, 1,570; East India, 7; England, 5,824; France, 1,008; Greece, 6; Hungary, 261; Hesse-Darmstadt, 369; Hesse-Nassau, 161; Hanover, 1,307; Holstein, 670; Holland, 726; Hamburg, 81; Ireland, 16,883; Isle of Man, 33; Italy, 3,262; Japan, 1; Lippe-Detmold, 20; Loraine, 165; Luxemburg, 179; Lisbeck, 1; Mecklenburg, 481; Malta, 7; Norway, 1,420; Nova Scotia, 18; New-Brunswick, 2; Newfoundland, 1; Oldenburg, 95; Prussia, 5,564; Portugal, 2; Russia, 1,198; Switzerland, 1,292; Saxony, 339; Sleswick, 523; Scotland, 1,738; Sweden, 1,300; Spain, 15; Turkey, 7; United States, returning citizens, 693; Wales, 512; Würtemberg, 705; Waldeck, 1; West India, 5; Provinz Brandenburg, 312; Provinz Lauenburg, 12; Provinz Posen, 1,709; Provinz Pomerania, 1,829; Provins Silesia, 572; Provinz Saxony, 82; Provins Thuringia, 91; Provinz Westphalia, 197; Rheinish Provinz, 451 · total, 57,291.

PROBABLE MURDER IN BAYONNE, N. J.

An Irish laborer named David Strothers, was fatally stabbed in four different places early yesterday morning by an English desperado named Thos. Bowlin. A party of five Irish laborers, employed by Contractor Peck, were out drinking Monday night, and about 1 o'clock yesterday morning the party left the Mansion House, Bayonne, N. J., to return to their homes. The men were all intoxicated, and had not proceeded far when a quarrel arose between Strothers and Bowlin about some trivial matter, when Bowlin put his hand in his pocket, and Strothers asked him what he intended to do. He answered "I'll show you," and drew out a large English clasp knife and stabbed him behind the left ear, laying bare the jugular vein. He repeated the blow before the others, who were some distance behind, could interfere. When they reached Strothers, who had fallen from loss of blood, and saw what was the matter, they ran away, terribly frightened, to call the Police. After they had gone Bowlin took the knife which had fallen from his hand and cut him lengthways across both sides of the face, and then threw the knife away. He came up with the three men who ran away, and said he guessed he would go home to bed. The Police were notified of the occurrence, and started to search for the body.

Strothers, who had recovered consciousness, crawled into a barn about 150 feet from where he fell, and lay there about five hours before he could be found. Chief of Police Whittney, with several officers, began the search, and traced the blood-spots along the road which led to the barn. The wounded man was removed to the Mansion House, and Dr. Fields, who was summoned, dressed the wounds, which will probably result fatally. The most dangerous one is that behind the left ear. The three laborers who notified the Police were arrested. Their names are James Docherty, John Bell, and John Powers. Chief Whittley sent an officer to Bowlin's house to arrest him, but upon seeing the officer he jumped out of a back window and escaped. Strothers was unconscious all day yesterday and unable to be removed. Bowlin came to Bayonne, from England, about three years ago, and bears a bad reputation, having previously assaulted several men, and inspired so much terror that some of them left the city for fear of him. Strothers is a quiet and inoffensive man. The Police have not yet captured Bowlin, and it is supposed that he has fled to New-York.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP ODER.

The new iron steam-ship Oder, of the North German Lloyd's Steam-ship Company, arrived at this port on Sunday last from Bremen, after experiencing some rather rough weather on this, her maiden voyage. She proved herself perfectly seaworthy, and made the passage in a fraction less than twelve days, but in consequence of the dense fog was compelled to lie off Sandy Hook from Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. until Sunday afternoon, before entering the port. The Oder is, in every respect, a sister ship to the Neckar, a new vessel belonging to the same company, which reached this port, on her first voyage, on May 3 last. She was built under the supervision of the company on the Clyde, and is of 3,158 tons, gross tonnage, and is divided into seven water-tight compartments. She has a length of 351 feet on the water line, 40 feet 6 inches breadth of beam, and 33 feet 4 inches depth of hold. Her engines are of 2,500-horse power, with cylinders of 104 and 62 inches diameter, and 54 inches stroke of piston. The engines are compound direct-acting, and she is capable of great speed at an economical consumption of fuel. She has a forward saloon cabin, in addition to a similar apartment aft, and all her fittings, furniture, and appointments are of the most tasteful as well as substantial description. Her list of officers is as follows: Captain, K. Von Otrendorp; First Officer, Frederick Pfeiffer; Second Officer, G. Schultze; Third Officer, H. Winter; Fourth Officer, Karl Ziene; Chief Engineer, J. Crawford; Second Engineer, F. Zigauke; Third Engineer, H. Tilgner. The company has a fleet at present comprising about thirty-six steam-ships, fourteen of which belong to the New-York and Bremen route, and thirteen to the Bremen and New-Orleans branch. The remaining vessels run to West India ports, but all the steamers on the two last designated services are withdrawn during the Summer season, and placed on the New-York station. The company will dispatch two steamers weekly from this port in future.

A NEW ADVERTISING SWINDLE.

Another kind of swindle has recently been unearthed by Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents. It consists in sending copies of a circular bearing the signature of Messrs. Rowell & Co, to various newspapers throughout the country, accompanied by a sheet of miscellaneous advertisements, about thirty-two inches in length. The circular requests the publisher to whom it is addressed to insert the inclosed advertisements "for one month, commencing immediately." In order to accommodate the publisher the circular states that "weekly newspapers whose advertising space is too limited to insert all the advertisements each insertion, can insert half of them every alternate week, thus extending the time to two months." The list of advertisements comprises a large number of the customers of Messrs. Rowell & Co., interspersed with the names of several respectable firms who are not patrons of the Messrs. Rowell. The list is headed by the advertisement of one J. H. Benton, Cohoes, N. Y., who for a consideration offers to send microscopes of different values to parties sending him sums of $5, $10, or $15. The name of this individual not being familiar to Messrs. Rowell & Co., an investigation was made, which resulted in the discovery that no person of that name resided in Cohoes, which gives the microscope advertisement the color of an improved "saw-dust" swindle. Messrs. Rowell & Co. are making strenuous efforts to discover the authorship of these circulars, and in the meantime have notified the publishers of the various newspapers throughout the country, which will probably prevent the perpetration of the fraud to any considerable extent.

MARRIAGE OF MISS SCHENCK.

Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock Miss Mathaline P. Schenck, daughter of Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn Heights, was married to Mr. Robert F. Cutting. The ceremony at the church was followed by a reception at Dr. Schenck's residence at No. 144 Columbia street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. B. S. Roberts, United States Army, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. R. Livermore, United States Army, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. G. J. Magee, of Schuyler County, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Rev. Dr. G. W. Heacock, of Buffalo, and Capt. R. H. Jackson, United States Army, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, of California, and J. H. Devereux, of Cleveland, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Baron and Baroness Von Friesen, of Prussia; Rear Admiral C. S. Boggs, United States Navy, and Judge Richard Busteed, of Albama, are at the Everett House.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JUNE 10, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

THE AMERICAN PILGRIMAGE.

AN ANTIQUATED SUPERSTITION.

LONDON, June 10.—The *Times*, in an article on the American Pilgrimage to Rome, expresses surprise that a race priding itself on its shrewdness and precision of thought, should indulge in such antiquated superstitions. Possibly, after contrasting the desolation and wretchedness of the late Papal States with the cultivation and fertility of America, they, as an eminently practical people, accustomed to judge of institutions by their results, will find their minds disabused.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STEAMER ARRIVALS OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—The Inman steamer City of Paris, from New-York, arrived at 9:30 to-night.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 9.—The steam-ship Rhein, from New-York, arrived here to-day and sailed for Bremen.

INDIA.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN THE FAMINE REGION.

LONDON, June 10—6 A. M.—Dispatches from India report serious famine riots in the district near Darjeeling, in the Sikkim territory. The troops were obliged to fire on the rioters, several of whom were killed and wounded.

THE SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

The most popular Sunday paper is the Sunday edition of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. No pains will be spared to make it the most readable and attractive journal ever printed in this country. In next Sunday's issue the first part of a new story from the pen of the author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton" will appear, written expressly for this journal. Mr. BLACK's latest work is entitled "A Fight for a Wife," and will be found quite as interesting as any of his previous productions. It will be completed in two numbers.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The opening chapters of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK's new story, "A Fight for a Wife," written exclusively for this journal, will be published in THE TIMES of Sunday next, and completed the following week.

The annual reception of the Class of 1874 of Grammar School No. 35 was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

We are requested by the friends of Miss Clara Morris to state that the announcement of her "approaching marriage" is unauthorized.

The beautiful bronze medallion of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, presented to the Produce Exchange by some thirty of its members, was exhibited at the Exchange yesterday.

Thomas Ryan, aged forty, of No. 21 East Broadway, while intoxicated, was knocked down, last evening, by the horses attached to one of Dodd's Express wagons and was severely injured.

Chas. Dipple, of No. 204 West Twentieth street, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking prussic acid. He was attended by Police Surgeon Wade, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Paschal Grousset and Francis Jourde, two Communists, who have been in this City for some time past, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Wisconsin. There was no demonstration by their friends.

A school excursion, under the auspices of ladies of various charitable and benevolent institutions of the City, was given yesterday. The steamer G. T. Oliphant took the children to Haverstraw to visit the House of the Good Shepherd.

The motion to have the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company adjudicated bankrupt was on, before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, yesterday, and again adjourned to this morning to give the company further time to answer.

The members of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange have resolved, as a tribute of respect and honor to their departed brother, the late Wm. H. Cory, to assemble to-day at Fort Hamilton, Long Island, his late residence, and attend his remains to Green-Wood Cemetery.

Many of the principal attachés of the Sheriff's office were absent yesterday in attendance at the funeral of Mrs. Mary H. Quincey, wife of the popular Order of Arrests Clerk. The lady died on Saturday last at Long Branch of heart disease, and will be interred to-day at Richmond, Va.

A hand-ball match for $1,000 and the championship of America was arranged, yesterday, between Alderman James Dunn and James Casey, of Brooklyn, and James O'Brien and James Farron, of Chicago. The match will consist of a series of games to be played in Brooklyn and Philadelphia.

The Remington match, distances 500, 800, and 1,000 yards, six prizes, which did not take place at Creedmoor on Saturday last on account of the rain, will be shot on Saturday next, June 13, at 3 P. M. Competitors are requested to be promptly on the ground, as the firing will commence at 3 o'clock precisely. Persons not already entered for this match can enter at the office of the association at any time before the 13th, or upon the grounds on that day.

George Lettier, a young man of respectable family was, until the 2d of June, confidential clerk in the firm of Blank & Co., No. 314 Hudson street. On that day he went to deposit in the bank to the firm's credit $150, consisting of $50 in cash and a check for $100. He never put in an appearance at his office afterward, and inquiry at the bank showed that he did not deposit the money. He was arrested on Monday night by Officer Eastwood, and held in $1,000 bail by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of embezzlement.

BROOKLYN.

The opening chapters of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK's new story, "A Fight for a Wife," written exclusively for this journal, will be published in THE TIMES of Sunday next, and completed the following week.

Benjamin Mitchell, mate of the schooner Susan Wright, was arrested last night on complaint of Capt. W. H. Mount, of the same vessel, who charges him with stealing $250.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon and audited a few minor bills. The bills of the court stenographers will come before the committee to-day.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions commenced their deliberations yesterday afternoon. As the business to be brought before them is not of an important nature, the session will be a short one.

James Wilde, residing corner of North Ninth and Seventh streets, was committed by Justice Elliott yesterday, on a charge of striking a fellow-laborer named Wm. McDermott on the head with a pick-ax, inflicting a serious wound.

City Auditor Shaurman audited the bills for the month of May of the various companies that supply the city with gas, yesterday morning. No appropriation has yet been made for testing the gas consumed by the city, as ordered by the Common Council.

The boy "Fred," who has gained some notoriety in connection with the war of the temperance ladies on the liquor-dealers, still remains in Brooklyn. There is a dispute in progress between the Police and the temperance people as to who should accompany the boy to Boston to investigate the abduction story.

Officer McMahon, while endeavoring to arrest a rough named Michael Horan, was set upon by five of Horan's companions, in Main street, near Front, and beaten in a most brutal manner. McMahon was found by a brother officer lying unconscious in the gutter. Horan and one of the men, named Tierney, who participated in the assault, were subsequently arrested, and held by Justice Walsh to await the result of the injuries inflicted on McMahon.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The opening chapters of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK's new story, "A Fight for a Wife," written exclusively for this journal, will be published in THE TIMES of Sunday next, and completed the following week.

Mr. James V. Briggs, of Peekskill, left his home, on Sunday, May 24, and has not since been seen or heard of.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the right of confirmation at St. Mark's Memorial (Episcopal) Church, Tarrytown, on Friday, 12th inst.

The opening trot on the Westchester County Fair Grounds the present season will take place today between M. Travis' m. Lady Travis and R. W. Haskin's Black Diamond for $200.

The fifth annual regatta of the Tarrytown Yacht Club will be held on Tuesday next, 16th inst. All boats between Yonkers and Peekskill will be allowed to enter. Three prizes have been provided, consisting of—first prize, silver swinging pitcher and two goblets, valued at $50; second prize, silver castor valued at $25, and third prize, silver swinging pitcher, with one goblet, valued at $22. The time for starting has been fixed at 10 o'clock A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

The opening chapters of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK's new story, "A Fight for a Wife," written exclusively for this journal, will be published in THE TIMES of Sunday next, and completed the following week.

A course of five lectures upon various topics will be given this month, under the auspices of St. Luke's P. E. Free Church, Jersey City Heights, at Pratt's Hall, Palisade avenue.

The eighth anniversary of the institution of the "Old Ladies' Home," in Newark, was celebrated Monday in an appropriate manner. There are forty-seven inmates of the institution at the present time.

A man giving his name as Moses Sauer was arrested in Jersey City, by Officer Coward, yesterday, on suspicion of having stolen a quantity of silk found in his possession. The silk was worth $100, and Sauer offered to sell it for $15. He is held for examination.

During a heavy thunder-storm Monday night, the residence of a colored woman named Phœbe Forman, in Malinville, near Salem, was struck by lightning and Mrs. Forman was instantly killed. Four children in the house were uninjured. The house was greatly shattered.

The Newark and South Orange Horse-car Company held a meeting in Newark yesterday morning, and re-elected the following Board of Directors: James B. Boylan, T. W. Lord, William H. McClare, L. Loeb, Henry A. Page, W. A. Brewer, A. B. Baldwin, S. B. Sanders, and William H Drummond.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, the following sentences were pronounced: Arthur Baker, breaking and entering, three years in State Prison; Henry Whately, breaking and grand larceny, two years in State Prison; Joseph Weber and John Ashback, breaking, one and three months, respectively, in County Jail.

A horse and wagon were stolen from a livery stable-keeper named Christian Volz, a short time ago; another from Daniel Bryant, and another from John Engleborn, and all by the same man. The thief, who gives his name as John Pasco, was arrested in Camden, and lodged in the County Jail at Newark yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Henry Kessler, of North Bergen, was attacked by a gang of rowdies while walking through West Hoboken at a late hour Monday night, and one of them stabbed him in the face, the blade of the knife passing down through his cheek and into his shoulder. The injured man was taken to Dr. Myers' house in a fainting condition, and the wound dressed.

At the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: Dr. C. S. Stockson, President; Thomas B. Peddie, John W. Taylor, Edgar Farmer, David Campbell, William D. Russell, Vice-Presidents; Elwood C. Harris, Recording Secretary; W. B. Wilkinson, Corresponding Secretary; Garen Spence, Treasurer.

On Monday night William Dennison fell asleep on the front stoop of his residence, on Palisade avenue, Bayonne, and was attacked by three men, one of whom struck him on the head with a heavy club and rendered him unconscious, after which the three searched his pockets, but without finding anything of value, however. When Dennison returned to consciousness, he was bleeding from a severe wound in the head. He was attended by a physician, who pronounced the wound not dangerous.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions, yesterday, Nicholas Kelly and Paul Sweetzer were convicted of highway robbery. Kelly induced a man named George Walters to accompany him to Sussex street, Jersey City, and there, with the assistance of some companions, robbed and atrociously assaulted him. Kelly endeavored to prove an *alibi*, but failed. Sweetzer assaulted and robbed a man named John Condon on the East Newark turnpike, near the Passaic Bridge. He was assisted by a companion, who succeeded in making his escape. Both the prisoners were remanded for sentence.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRESS IN GOOD TASTE is to dress well whether the fabric be costly or inexpensive. And to appear well dressed at a moderate outlay of money is an art worth studying, but which many can never acquire. A good hat is a very essential feature of every man's attire, and it is pretty generally known that the KNOX SUMMER STYLE, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., is the perfection of taste and elegance.

[Advertisement.]

Now that decorating the dead has been so well done, proper decoration of the living should be looked after. No finer decoration can be imagined than a magnificent head-piece such as KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, alone can produce. Go to him and select a suitable hat for the coming hot days.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Morewood, Miss Emily Morewood, Miss Louisa Morewood, G. B. Morewood, Jr., H. F. Morewood, Capt. J. M. Bean, Col. Wm. F. Vilas, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Connolly, Fred. H. Connolly, Miss Elizabeth Connolly, Isaac B. Crane, John H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Crane, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Evans, J. G. Jenkins, John Miller, C. V. Millett, Dr. J. F. Stearns, Capt. Weymouth, Mr and Mrs. Jno. King, J. Holmes, J. Stark, Mr. and Mrs. J. Q. Liggiard, Count and Countess Chas. Von Schurn, H. R. Banks, Jose Fernandez, B. Joranovich, S. A. Davis, Mr. Snoussett, Mr. Gourde.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship India, from Glasgow.—Rev. J. Brodie and wife, R. Vincotte.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:28 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon rises..1:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...4:15 | Gov. Island.5:04 | Hell Gate...6:26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.........TUESDAY, June 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wisconsin, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ships Dauntless, Wilbur, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Thomas Bayne, (Br.,) Wilson, Bristol, Eng., E. M. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Lillian, Rumball, Cronstadt, Brett, Son & Co.; John H. Pierson, Taylor, Gibraltar for orders, J. Henry; Floke, (Norw.,) Hamre, Amsterdam, Tetens & Bockmann; Vidsjean, (Norw.,) Frederson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Louise, (Norw.,) Schetelig, St. Valery, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie M. Nairn, (Br.,) Gray, Rich[illegible] Steele, Hobey & Parker; [illegible] Bishop, Hobey & Parker. Brig Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) [illegible] E. Vatable & Co.; Nancy, (Br.,) McBride, [illegible] via Baltimore, C. W. Bertaux; Sportsman, [illegible] Caibarien, R. P. Buck & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship India, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow May 26, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston June 7, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Donau, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen May 26, via Havre 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah June 6, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. June 9, 10 A. M., Absecom N., passed steam-ship Gianona in tow of tug America, for Philadelphia.

Bark Nicoline, (Ger.,) Ahlmann, Otago 84 ds., with wool to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape Horn April 17, and crossed the equator May 21, in lon. 38; had fine weather.

Bark Florence Peters, (of Portland,) Branscom, Matanzas — ds., with molasses to Benj. Rionda & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Marianna III., (Port.,) Santos, Lisbon 28 ds., with corkwood, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Bertha Bahlruhs, (German,) Bahlruhs, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Quos, (Norw.,) Oisay, Iquique, March 24, with nitrate of soda to Chas. Luling & Co. May 9, lat. 17 40 S., lon. 29 10, spoke a Br. ship showing letters H B J D, steering S. E.: same date, &c., a British ship showing H S Q B, from Liverpool, for Calcutta, 32 ds. out.

Bark Amalia Gargiulo, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Leghorn 75 ds., with marble, &c., to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar April 18.

Bark Blanche Howe, (of Portland,) Gould, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. June 6, lat. 35, lon. 75, spoke brig Agenora, from Matanzas, for Boston.

Bark Madre Chiozza, (Ital.,) Mattino, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig Josie, Rellingsew, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and melado to Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Carolina, (Ital.,) Cilento-Patras 72 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co. Passed Gibraltar April 21.

Brig Mabel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Larken, Sagua via Delaware Breakwater 18 ds., with sugar and melado to Skiddy, Minford & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Port Maria, Jam., 22 ds., with sugar, logwood, &c., to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Johanne, (Dan.,) Andersen, Rio Janeiro 62 ds., with coffee to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ella More, Warren, Georgetown.

Schr. Spark, (of Halifax,) Terrie, Port Caledonia, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hatton & Watson.

Schr. Emily Bird, Reed, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to J. Hunter & Son—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Swain, Margaret's Bay, N. S., 12 ds., with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Promenader, (Br.,) Davidson, Port Williams, N. S., via Tarpaulin Cove 15 ds., with 4,455 bushels of potatoes to W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Rock Sound 5 ds., with pine-apples to Jas. Douglas.

Schr. George Smith, Nantucket, with fish to Samuel Miller.

Schr. Red Wing, Brown, Seaconnett, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. L. O. Wells, Wells, East Greenwich.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Hannah Blackman, Arnold, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. J. Whilldon, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Howell, Stamford.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 7 ds., with laths to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Harry White, Hopkins, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. Godfrey, Parsons, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. S Scull, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Murchison & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Utopia, for Glasgow; Crescent City, for Havana; Wyanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; bark Stella, for Queenstown; schr. Armida Hall, for Bath.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; foggy off shore.

SPOKEN.

June 9, off Fire Island, bark San Pietro, (Ital.,) from Liverpool, for New-York. By pilot-boat Pet, No. 9.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., June 9.—Arr. steamer Centipede, from Philadelphia; bark Casimiro C., from New-Castle, Eng.; brigs Wm. Mason and Mary, from Cienfuegos; schr. Gage H. Phillips, from Baracoa.

LEWES, Del., June 9.—The Red Star steamer Kenilworth, from Liverpool, passed in at 2 P. M.

NEWCASTLE, Del., June 9.—Passed up—Steamers Indiana, from Liverpool; Wyoming, from Savannah; Hercules, from Boston; bark Lorenzo P., from Newry; schrs. Benj. Gartside, from Pascagoula; Lunet, from Calais; Flora A. Saywer, from Blue Hill; Calista, from Rockland.

Passed down—Barks Bessie Parker, for Antwerp; Formica, for Lubec. The latter was ashore on Bulk Head, but came off and proceeded.

Passed down, steamer Rattlesnake, for Boston; bark Herald, for Liverpool; schr. Gauuna, for Boston.

The line to Lewes was interrupted by the storm last evening.

HAVANA, June 9.—Arr. steam-ship Cuba, Palmer, from Vera Cruz, to sail for New-York June 10.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, June 9.—Sld. for the United States, Derby, C. S. Bushnell, Barone Vrangenazy, and Sea Lark.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst. Norge, Duc Fratelli, Storkors, Athenais, Europa, Admiral, and John Harvey.

Arr. out from the United States on the 8th inst. Invincible, Jehu, Poolscar, Oliver Cromwell, Forgandhall, and Nor.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst. Julius, Lillian M., Vigus, Mosca, Mary Stewart, and Zambesi.

Also arr. out from the United States, Planet, Dashing Wave, Primo, Aberdeen, and Mary C. Comery.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—The Cunard Line steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York May 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock A. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 9.—The Cunard steam-ship Hecla from Boston, arr. at this port at 4 o'clock this afternoon and proceeded to Liverpool.

HAVANA, June 9.—Steamers City of New-York and Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

VISITORS TO EUROPE

Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our Paris house,

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Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled Swiss labor, we are enabled to produce Fine Watches at prices which warrant a preference over all others. Particular attention given to the production of complicated Watches, Repeaters, Timers, Chronographs &c.

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SALESROOMS OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 1 BOND ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

CRETONNES AND SATINES, WITH PAPER HANGINGS TO MATCH.

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Great Reduction in Prices of Furniture.

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KINDERGARTEN.
NOTICE.

MISS HAINES and MADEMOISELLE DE JANON are happy to announce that they have been so fortunate as to secure the services of MADAME KRIEGE and daughter to continue the experiment of a Kindergarten which they commenced two years ago in connection with their school for young ladies and children.

MADAME KRIEGE is the author of "The Child, an Elucidation of Frœbel's Principles of Education," published by E. Steiger, New-York, and, with her daughter, was the pioneer of Kindergarten in Boston. The ladies of their training classes are now employed successfully in different parts of the country.

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